The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

Those Water Bonds.

Yesterday's Investigation by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Ross Enlightens an Eager Public.

What He Knows About Interest.

Mr. Swoope on the Stand and What He Had to Say.

Lively Tilts Between Members of the Finance Committee—Mr. Ross and the Central Bank—"The Last Clap of the Bell"—Mr. Ross' Mode of Doing Business—Statements—When and How Often they were Made—Interesting By-play.

Yesterday afternoon the Finance Committee resumed their investigation into the water bond irregularities. The session was to be held in the Controller's office, but it was too small by far, for the large audience which came to witness the very interesting proceedings, so the Select Council chamber was chosen; it was crowded to repletion, and in theatrical parlance, with a large and enthusiastic audience, which evidenced intense interest in all the proceedings. Mr. Phillips smiled his blandest, while Mr. Fetterman looked as solemn as a Supreme Court Justice, and Mr. Negley knitted the eyebrows and scrutched his head now and then, then to become a little excited, and then Mr. Phillips was always sure to smile. Mr. Swoope had on his best glasses, and through them he looked well. When the proceedings were opened and Mr. Phillips and Mr. Swoope each spoke a little, silence reigned supreme, but when the name of Ross was called, an eager look was outward on every countenance and his testimony was listened to with attention, and the little by-play by members of the committee and Mr. Ross' stubbornness created much merriment. Below will be found a full record of the proceedings:

MR. PHILLIPS' REMARKS.

Mr. Phillips—Mr. Ross was called here to testify before this committee, and it was ascertained that you forbid him to testify. Now, sir, I want to know if you are willing to have him promptly and tell the whole truth in regard to this matter, so far as he knows it?

MR. SWOOPE RUFFLES.

Well, Mr. President, I am optimal for Mr. Ross. I learned for the first time late last evening that it was proposed to have him examined before this committee. I had no consultation with Mr. Ross, nor hear his story nor give him any advice. Long ago I made up to come down myself, I must say, myself to decline to testify by advice of counsel, but to obey the subpoena. I did this for reasons that would be manifest to any lawyer. The committee had passed a resolution allowing criminal proceedings to be instituted, and in compliance with this resolution they had been instituted against Mr. Ross. He had been charged with, not one, but several crimes, and before proposed to put him on the stand and throw him in reference to the very transactions contained in the informations that were made against him, before he had a hearing, much less a trial. I apprehend no such thing ever occurred here in the history of any civilized country on the face of the globe. But notwithstanding all that, while

I INSIST THIS COMMITTEE

has no power to compel Mr. Ross to open his life mouth, I have directed him to appear here and testify to everything he knows in regard to any transactions of any kind which the Committee desire to interrogate him.

MR. PHILLIPS AGAIN.

That is what we want, sir; we do not want to send the Sheriff after Mr. Ross. We want them to come here voluntarily and tell the whole truth; we want to get at the bottom of this whole thing; we want to screen nobody; we want to punish the guilty.

MR. ROSS SPEAKETH.

Mr. Ross was then put on the stand and sworn, and the examination conducted by Mr. C. H. Fetterman.

Mr. Ross looked very calm, and showed no trepidation.

Q. State whether you were or the Secretary of the Water Commission of the City of Pittsburgh?

A. I have been, yes, sir.

Q. For what length of time?

A. From April, '72, to the first day of this month.

Q. I wish you would state what has been your duty in the Water Commission while you have been there?

A. That is a pretty broad question.

Q. State generally your duties pertaining to that office?

A. I have had charge of the books and the clerical work of the office.

Q. Did you have any person to assist you?

A. I have had a young man helping me since Shaffner, I believe.

Q. State of what your duties consisted in connection with the bond department of the Commission.

A. I sold all the bonds, I believe, that were ever sold by the Water Commission up to any extent of the new water loan. It will amount this year to nearly $3,000,000.

Q. Do you state you sold them all?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the authorized financial agent of the Water Commission?

A. Under a resolution passed on the 21st of April last, I was directed to authorize Ira B. McVay & Co., Geo. B. Hill & Co., the Penn Bank, the Central Bank and the Nation Trust Company to negotiate water bonds.

Q. State whether under this resolution, whether or not you placed any bonds in their hands.

A. I did place bonds with McVay & Co., Hill & Co. and the Penn Bank.

Q. State when this resolution was rescinded by the Board.

A. On the 23rd of July, I think. Somehow I am not positive as to the date.

Q. Since whether under this resolution you ever placed any bonds with the National Trust Company Bank.

A. They never sold any bonds under that resolution.

Q. Did they have any in their hands under that resolution?

A. Not within that time.

Q. I wish you would state when you first opened an account with the Nation Trust Company?

WHEN DID THE DEPOSITS COMMENCE?

A. It was in May. The bank book which you gentlemen have shows the first transaction.

Q. State in whose name that account was opened?

A. John Ross, Secretary.

Q. What was deposited there in that account?

A. Do you mean checks or cash?

Mr. Phillips—Everything.

Mr. Ross—They were all checks I believe.

Q. By whom were those checks drawn?

A. The first was a check of Geo. B. Hill & Co. for $20,000.

Q. Have you the date of deposit of that check?

A. May 8th.

Q. Was that your first account with the bank?

A. Yes.

Q. From the 8th of May to the 24th of November how much did you deposit there altogether?

A. I think it was $320,000.

Q. By whom was the money checked out?

A. By myself.

Q. For what purpose?

A. From April, '72, to the first day of this month.

Q. To pay into the City Treasury.

A. To pay into the City Treasury.

Q. State by whose authority this account was opened with the Nation Trust Company.

A. I had no authority from any person.

Q. Whose was the principal depository of the funds arising from the sale of bonds?

A. The proceeds of the sale of the bonds should be deposited within ten days in the City Treasury.

Q. By whom were those checks received from Philadelphia, and by whom deposited in the Nation Trust Company?

A. They were received by me, and under my direction were deposited in the Nation Trust Company.

Q. By whom were they endorsed?

A. The Philadelphia checks were endorsed by Mr. D. W. C. Carroll as President of the Commission.

Q. To whom were the checks drawn that were received from other parties for bonds?

A. They were drawn to myself.

Q. To your own order?

A. I cannot say to my own order. I do not think they were.

Q. Were those checks endorsed by Mr. Carroll, the Chairman of your Committee?

A. No, sir.

Q. By whom were they endorsed?

A. I do not think they were endorsed by any one, except payable to order.

Q. Were they drawn to his order?

A. Yes, sir.

CHECKS ENDORSED IN BLANK.

Q. Were they endorsed in blank?

A. In blank.

Q. Was that the customary way of endorsing those checks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he always do that?

A. Always.

Q. Were the checks deposited on the City Treasury endorsed the same way?

A. Yes, sir; I think they were without exception.

Q. Were the names of any parties in the checks?

A. They were drawn in my own name, I think, almost invariably, except the Philadelphia checks.

Question by Mr. Phillips—Do we understand you to say these checks were drawn payable to the order of John Ross?

A. No, sir, John Ross or bearer.

Q. State where those checks were received from that were endorsed that way.

A. There were two checks from George B. Hill & Co., and one check from Daniel Bisher, and one check from Mrs. Logan.

Q. Did you ever place any water bonds in the Nation Trust Co. Bank?

A. I did.

Q. State when the first transaction was.

A. I cannot give you the exact date.

Q. About when?

A. About the 1st of October last.

Q. How many different times did you make deposits of bonds there?

A. I could not answer that positively.

Q. What was the first deposit of water bonds?

A. $50,000 I think.

Q. When was the last deposit made?

Q. State whether any member of the Water Commission had any knowledge of your keeping a bank or money account or depositing these bonds there?

A. I cannot say that they had.

Q. Do you know whether they had or not?

A. No, sir, not positively.

FROM THE LOBBY.

Some one—Tell the truth, John.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with any of them from the beginning of the transaction to the end of it, in regard to it?

A. I do not think I had until this occured.

A. On the 11th of November.

Q. What was the amount?

A. $50,000

Q. Between these two dates all the other bonds were deposited then?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember when these street bonds were deposited there?

A. About the 1st of October.

Q. For what purpose were those bonds put in the Nation Trust Company?

A. For them to negotiate.

Q. By whose authority?

A. The resolution was rescinded before that date, and I had no authority at that time for placing them there.

Q. Was any person connected with the Water Commission or the Nation Trust Company connected with you in this deposit of these bonds, or this money there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have an understanding in regard to your deposit of bonds or money in that bank?

A. No, sir.

C. What was your object in putting this money there instead of the City Treasury vaults.

A. I received these checks from Townsend Wheeler & Co., and deposited them there as exchange for the benefit of the bank.

Q. At whose instance?

A. At the cashier's.

DEPOSITING WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

Q. Were any of the directors or stockholders of that institution aware of the arrangements in regard to depositing the money and bonds there?

A. Under oath, I could not say they were, but thought they were.

Q. I wish you would state who they were?

A. I think the President of the bank knew of the transaction, and I thought Mr. Friday.

Q. Who carried these bonds to that institution for you?

A: I think I delivered the most of "

Q. Who carried the money "

A. Mr. Long, I think, made all the deposits for me.

Q. State "

A. Mr. Friday ever carried any bonds there "

"ver you, or if you sent any bonds to him to be delivered there.

A. He did, sir, but not water bonds.

Q. What bonds were they?

A. Thirty-third street bonds.

Q. What was the amount?

A. $50,000.

Q. By whom were they sent to Mr. Friday?

A. By Mr. Kennedy.

MR. SWOOPE SUGGESTS.

Mr. Swoope—Will you allow me to suggest to ask him to tell you all about this transaction, and then the witness can give it in his own words.

MR. PHILLIPS AGAIN INQUIRES.

Mr. Phillips—Will you please state the whole truth in regard to the whole matter. State to the Committee everything you know in regard to this matter.

Mr. Ross—Mr. Grier, the Cashier of that bank, by some means, I cannot say how, ascertained I had some Thirty-third street bonds to be negotiated. Two of the Commission for the improvement of Thirty-third street had called on me and requested me to negotiate those bonds, and I agreed to do so. Mr. Grier ascertained that fact somehow.

Mr. Phillips—State the names of the Commissioners that called upon you and asked you to go and do that?

A WILLING CASHIER.

A. Mr. Watson and Mr. Jos. Dickson. Mr. Grier said to me that the bank would be willing to take these bonds and negotiate them, and account for the proceeds, or in other words, give the commission for the improvement of Thirty-third street the money for those bonds as fast as they secured it. He sent Mr. Friday down to the office to get the bonds. I believe I told Mr. Friday I would send them up to him, and I did so by Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Friday, then, I believe, delivered them to the bank on that account I received from the Cashier of the bank $18,000, which was turned into the City Treasury, as proceeds of the Thirty-third street bonds. That is the whole of the transaction, I believe. Mr. Grier said to me on another occasion, I do not know the date, and said he would

LIKE TO HAVE SOME MORE MONEY,

that he had got rid of those street bonds, and asked if I could let him have more water bonds or more street bonds. I told him I did not have any street bonds, but I gave him $50,000 of water bonds to be negotiated. He stated to me the trouble to the bank was only temporary, and that they would be in good condition again in a very short time, when I could have the proceeds of the bonds and his cash deposited there.

Q. By Mr. Phillips—Do I understand you to say that your object in putting these bonds in the Trust Company was for the purpose of aiding them through?

A. To help them through the panic and to secure the money that was already there.

Q. Had you no other interest? Didn't you expect to receive some compensation?

A. No, sir, not a dollar. I never received a dollar from the bank or a bank officer or any person on that account, and was never promised a dollar.

B. Neither directly nor indirectly?

A. Not at all, sir.

REQUIRE IMPRESSIVE.

Q. Do you pretend to say, sir, now, on your oath, that you never expected to receive any compensation for the use of these bonds and this money placed in that bank?

A. I do, sir.

Q. Will you now state what your object was in putting in jeopardy this amount of the city's money?

A. In the first place, the cash I did not think was in jeopardy. I put the bonds there to help the bank through the panic, and to secure others already there.

THE OBJECT.

Q. You had already deposited a large sum of money in that bank, and your object was to secure that?

A. Yes, I gave these bonds to be negotiated, they to use the proceeds temporarily.

Q. Do you know of any member of the Finance Committee that aided or abetted this transaction?

A. Nothing further than what I have stated.

Q. Well, what was that?

A. The only person I know of that was a member of Council, and I did not know he was a member of the Finance Committee at that time, was Mr. Friday.

Q. Do you know of any other member?

H. I do not.

Q. Do you know of the Chairman of the Finance Committee being seized up in this matter. If it be so reported and circulated?

A. He might have been, but I do not know it. [Laughter and applause from the lobby.]

Q. Of your own knowledge do you know that he was in any way mixed up in this matter between the Nation Trust Company and the Water Commission?

A. I do not know that he knew anything about it.

MR. NEGLEY ARES SOMETHING.

Question by Mr. Negley—Were you to receive interest on this money?

A. Yes, sir; seven per cent. on the daily balances.

Q. With whom was this arrangement made?

A. With the cashier.

Q. At whose request did you open your account there?

A. The cashier.

Q. Did any person else ever request you to take money and deposit it there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did any person other than the Cashier ever request you to take bonds there and deposit them, and if so, who?

AN ATTORNEY REMARKS.

Mr. Swoope—I would like to make a remark. You ask the witness if he was to receive interest on these daily balances. Do you mean as Secretary of the Water Commission or personally?

Mr. Negley—We will come to that.

Mr. Ross—I did not answer a question of that kind, I think.

MR. NEGLEY CONTINUES QUESTIONING.

Q. At whose request did you take these bonds there to be deposited?

A. The Cashier's.

Q. Did any person else except the Cashier request you to take bonds there to be deposited?

A. No, sir; I believe not.

Q. Did you not state, on the 24th or 25th of November, to a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, that you took them there at the instance of one of the directors?

A. I have named that gentleman.

Q. Did you not state then that he took bonds there and deposited them?

A. I thought I had answered that question.

THE STRAYIT BONDS.

Mr. Phillips—I understood witness to say that he had taken $50,000 of street bonds there to be deposited.

Mr. Negley—I am speaking now in regard to the $254,000 of water bonds. Did any other person than the cashier request or induce you to deposit these bonds there?

A. They did not.

Q. Did you not so state?

A. I do not think I did.

Q. Did that gentleman know for what purpose you deposited those bonds there?

A. Which gentleman?

Q. The person that you mentioned other than the cashier.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he know that you placed them there for the purpose of hypothecating them there?

A. I do not know what he did know.

Q. Did you not deposit bonds there for the purpose of hypothecation.

A. No, sir, every bond that I placed there was to be negotiated. Mr. Grier stated to me that it would not require over thirty or sixty days to fix up everything and to turn over to the city the proceeds of every bond negotiated.

Q. What do you refer to, when you say that you deposited bonds there to save the deposits already made?

A. I have reference to deposits made in that book.

Q. How did you expect to save them?

A. By their negotiating these bonds and carrying the proceeds over, they having the use of the funds for the time being.

Q. You say your account was opened in the name of John Ross, Secretary?

A. I do so.

Q. Did you ever have that changed?

A. Mr. Grier changed that.

Q. At whose request was it changed?

A. For reasons of his own.

Q. At whose request?

A. It was not changed at mine.

A. No, sir; the account still stands there, John Ross, Secretary.

Q. Was there not a bank book brought you with the name of John Ross, Secretary, and afterwards changed at your request?

A. No, sir.

Q Did you ever hold any other pass book than the present one?

A. There were two of them. The first one was John Ross, Secretary, and the other John Ross.

DID NOT WANT BOOKS CHANGED.

Q. You did not request the change?

A. No, sir; it did not make any difference. He knew it belonged to the city and the Water Commission funds.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with any of the directors of the bank in relation to this money?

A. Not until the last two or three weeks.

Q. Not while you were making deposits there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did the officers of the bank know that you kept a deposit account there?

A. I do not know; they say not.

IGNORANT DIRECTORS.

Q I ask you if during that time you know they did of your own knowledge?

A. Not to my own knowledge.

Q. Did you have any conversation with any of them about it?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Phillips—I will here state that the books of the bank show that the account of John Ross, Secretary.

Question. By Mr. Negley—Did you ever have any settlement with the bank?

A. No, sir.

Q. The account ran from May into November. You never had any settlement during that time?

A. No, sir.

Q. In reference to the seven per cent. interest, had you any written agreement in relation to it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Had you anything other than a verbal agreement for it?

A. None whatever.

Q. Did any of the Water Commission know you deposited any of this money in that bank?

A. I have answered that question.

Mr. Phillips—This seven per cent. interest, I know whether it was to go to the city of Pittsburgh or to John Ross? Will you please state the fact, whether the difference between the 6¼ per cent., which is allowed the city for deposits, and the seven per cent., was to go into John Ross' pocket.

A. I have answered that question indirectly before, that I never received a dollar, that this money was put there as the city's money, and all interest was to go into the City Treasury as city funds.

Q. Neither you nor any member of the Water Commission was to receive any compensation for that deposit?

A. That is what I have said.

Q. You stated that you deposited the bonds there during the panic, for the purpose of securing your cash account?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, before the panic, why did you deposit money there?

A. For the benefit of the bank. On these Philadelphia checks they were anxious to have the exchange. That is one reason why, and the other on the solicitation of the cashier.

A BANK ACCOMMODATION.

Q If they wished the exchange, why didn't you give them the paper and receive the money for it instead of keeping an account there.

A. I have no good reason to offer why I didn't do it.

Q. Then if it was merely for the benefit of the bank, and they were to get these Philadelphia exchanges, why did you make the arrangement that you were to receive interest?

A. Because the money was lying there from day to day—it was a running account.

Q. Why didn't you check the money out and put it into the City Treasury?

A. I did draw on it.

Q. Why didn't you check the whole of it out?

A. I did check out $96,000, and put it into the City Treasury.

Q. Why didn't you check out the whole of it?

A. For the very good reason I could not. When I did try to check out, the check was refused payment. The bank could not pay.

Q. When was the first payment refused?

WHEN THE BANK SUSPENDED.

A. I think it was on the 23d of September for a check of $15,000.

Q. How much money was in there prior to the 23d of September?

A. That I cannot say.

Q You say there was about $320,000 altogether. How much was there prior to the 23d of September?

A. There is a credit of $96,000. You have the figures there, and can tell as well as I; the bank book will show.

Q. That was the first check refused?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the balance on hand at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before that time why did you not draw out this money and put it into the City Treasury?

A. I was drawing it out as fast as I could. It would have been a pretty heavy check to have drawn it all out at once, and I was doing the best I could to get it all out.

Q. Did you ever receive any of this seven per cent. interest?

A. Not a dollar.

Q. Was any ever drawn from the bank?

A. Not a dollar.

Q. Was any money drawn from the bank in addition to the $96,000?

A. No, sir.

USING MONEY FOR PRIVATE MATTERS.

Q. Was any of this $96,000 used after being drawn out for any other purpose?

A. Yes, sir; $2,938 was used for a purpose that did not belong to the city.

Q. What was it used for?

A. I was used for a private matter of mine.

Q. You say it was drawn out of that fund?

A. It was not drawn out of that fund.

Q. I want to know what it was then?

A. It was the proceeds of a note.

Q. Whose note?

RENEWING IT AROUND.

A. It was a note, I think, of the *Telegraph* Company.

Q. What is that?

A. The publishing company.

Q. Who made that note?

A. It was a *Telegraph* Company note. I think it was drawn by Mr. Swoope, President of the company.

Q. Who was it endorsed by?

A. It was endorsed by Thos. McConnell.

Q. Was it negotiated by you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. With whom was it negotiated?

A. The Nation Trust Company.

Q. With whom did you have this transaction?

A. Thomas McConnell.

Q. Was any other part of this $96,000 for any other purpose?

A. No, sir; not a dollar of it.

Q. Did you deposit this $96,000 you took out of the bank in the City Treasury.

A. I did.

Q. When was it that the money was used for this note you speak of?

A. About the first of September.

Question by Mr. Phillips—How did you come to negotiate that note?

A QUEER PROCEEDING.

A. It was a personal favor to Mr. McConnell.

Q. Why did you check on money deposited to the credit of the City of Pittsburgh or John Ross to pay that note?

A. I checked against the proceeds of the note.

Q. It was a separate and distinct matter then?

A. It was a separate and distinct matter.

Q. Had you any transaction with John McConnell.

A. I had. The bank had a check protested of $5,000, and at the request of the Cashier I went to see Mr. McConnell and make the best terms I could with him and keep him from prosecuting the bank.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

Q. Were you an officer of the bank?

A. I had nothing to do with it. I did this for Mr. Grier, and got $2,500 and paid it to Mr. McConnell on that account.

Question by Mr. Phillips—That was an outside matter, not connected with the city of Pittsburgh at all?

A. No, sir; not in any way.

Q. Was there any contract ever made between the Water Commission and yourself in relation to these water bonds by which you were to receive any compensation, or have any reward or present?

A. Never a dollar.

Q. Do you know of any of the Water Commission receiving anything from any of the directors of the bank?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you remember the dates on which you received the $254,000 of bonds from the City Controller?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you get them all at one time?

A. No, sir.

Q. At how many times?

A. That I could not answer, for I do not recollect.

Q. Do you remember if the receipts given to the City Controller were in your hand writing?

Q. Those receipts were in my hand writing. All the receipts were in my hand writing?

Q. Do you remember the day you got those receipts signed?

A. Yes, sir; I think it was the 24th of November.

Q. Did the receipts bear that date?

A. No, sir; these receipts bear the date I received those bonds. I do not know the exact date.

Question by Mr. Phillips—The receipt has a different date from the day the bonds were signed.

A. Yes, sir; almost all the receipts do. I do not think there is one of the receipts with the Controller that is dated the day the bonds were signed.

Q. So far as you know, is there any deficiency in relation to the transactions, so far as you have anything to do with it, between you and the city and the Nation Trust Company?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you an officer under the Thirty-third street improvement or under the Commission?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of Mr. Blair having anything to do with the transaction until it had all transpired?

A. I never spoke to Mr. Blair but once or twice.

Q. Was there any collateral security in relation to that note of the *Telegraph* Company that you speak of?

A. None whatever.

THAT NOTE.

Mr. Swoope—That was my personal note for $3,000, and I paid it.

Mr. Negley—The witness on the stand says it was signed by you as President of the *Telegraph* Company.

Mr. Ross—I think it was.

CROSS FIRE.

Mr. Negley—I do not want persons not connected with this investigation to throw out hints here.

Mr. Swoope—I want it to be understood what it is.

Mr. Phillips—Mr. Swoope will keep quiet. He has no right to interrupt the witness in that manner.

SATISFIED.

Mr. Negley—That is all right, I have got what I wanted now.

Mr. Phillips—That is all right then. I want to get at the facts as near as I can.

Question by Mr. Fetterman—State the usual mode of getting bonds from the Controller that you pursued for the purpose of depositing them with the Nation Trust Company.

A. My usual manner was to go to the Controller with the bonds and tell him I wanted them signed, and that I would furnish the receipts the first opportunity I had of getting the Commission to sign it.

THE RECEIPTING.

Q. How long a time generally intervened between getting the bonds signed and giving receipts?

A. Perhaps two or three weeks; perhaps a month.

Q. Were the Water Commission aware of how you received the bonds and their signing the receipts?

A. They never refused to sign the receipts. I always explained I had received the bonds.

Mr. Phillips—The question was did they know that you were receiving those bonds to be placed elsewhere before these receipts were given?

Mr. Fetterman—That is not my question at all.

Mr. Phillips—I put this question then. Did they know When they were signing those receipts you were receiving bonds that were to be deposited elsewhere?

Mr. Ross—I do not think they did.

Mr. Fetterman—What I want to know is, was that your usual manner of getting bonds from the Controller and furnishing the receipts afterwards, or at the time you got the bonds.

A. The receipts were given afterwards.

Q. Did you ever give any receipts signed by the Water Commission at the time you got the bonds?

A. I could not answer this question positively; I may have done so.

Q. How were the majority of receipts given?

A. I think almost always after receiving the bonds.

Q. How long a time would intervene?

A. I cannot answer any more definitely than I have already.

Q How often did the Water Commission meet?

A. Sometime along in the spring they commenced to meet twice a week, but sometimes they would not meet so often as that. I think there was one case only in which they did not meet for two or three weeks.

HOW RECEIPTS WERE SIGNED.

Q. Were these receipts signed by the Commission?

A. By a majority of them.

Mr. Negley—How many bonds did I understand you to say had been sold?

A. Last year $2,500,000. This year $1,700,000, leaving out the $254,000.

Q. How much cash had the City Treasury on hand on the 1st of May? Would your books show?

A. I could very soon ascertain by my books.

Q. Do your own books show the amount of cash on hand every day belonging to this fund?

A. I have no good reason to offer why I didn't do it.

Q. Then if it was merely for the benefit of the bank, and they were to get these Philadelphia exchanges, why did you make the arrangement that you were to receive interest?

A. Because the money was lying there from day to day—it was a running account.

Q. Why didn't you check the money out and put it into the City Treasury?

A. I did draw on it.

Q. Why didn't you check the whole of it out?

A. I did check out $96,000, and put it into the City Treasury.

Q. Why didn't you check out the whole of it?

A. For the very good reason I could not. When I did try to check out, the check was refused payment. The bank could not pay.

Q. When was the first payment refused?

WHEN THE BANK SUSPENDED.

A. I think it was on the 23d of September for a check of $15,000.

Q. How much money was in there prior to the 23d of September?

A. That I cannot say.

Q You say there was about $320,000 altogether. How much was there prior to the 23d of September?

A. There is a credit of $96,000. You have the figures there, and can tell as well as I; the bank book will show.

Q. That was the first check refused?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was the balance on hand at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before that time why did you not draw out this money and put it into the City Treasury?

A. I was drawing it out as fast as I could. It would have been a pretty heavy check to have drawn it all out at once, and I was doing the best I could to get it all out.

Q. Did you ever receive any of this seven per cent. interest?

A. Not a dollar.

Q. Was any ever drawn from the bank?

A. Not a dollar.

Q. Was any money drawn from the bank in addition to the $96,000?

A. No, sir.

USING MONEY FOR PRIVATE MATTERS.

Q. Was any of this $96,000 used after being drawn out for any other purpose?

A. Yes, sir; $2,938 was used for a purpose that did not belong to the city.

Q. What was it used for?

A. I was used for a private matter of mine.

Q. You say it was drawn out of that fund?

A. It was not drawn out of that fund.

Q. I want to know what it was then?

A. It was the proceeds of a note.

Q. Whose note?

RENEWING IT AROUND.

A. It was a note, I think, of the *Telegraph* Company.

Q. What is that?

A. The publishing company.

Q. Who made that note?

A. It was a *Telegraph* Company note. I think it was drawn by Mr. Swoope, President of the company.

Q. Who was it endorsed by?

A. It was endorsed by Thos. McConnell.

Q. Was it negotiated by you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. With whom was it negotiated?

A. The Nation Trust Company.

Q. With whom did you have this transaction?

A. Thomas McConnell.

Q. Was any other part of this $96,000 for any other purpose?

A. No, sir; not a dollar of it.

Q. Did you deposit this $96,000 you took out of the bank in the City Treasury.

A. I did.

Q. When was it that the money was used for this note you speak of?

A. About the first of September.

Question by Mr. Phillips—How did you come to negotiate that note?

A QUEER PROCEEDING.

A. It was a personal favor to Mr. McConnell.

Q. Why did you check on money deposited to the credit of the City of Pittsburgh or John Ross to pay that note?

A. I checked against the proceeds of the note.

Q. It was a separate and distinct matter then?

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Q. Had you any transaction with John McConnell.

A. I had. The bank had a check protested of $5,000, and at the request of the Cashier I went to see Mr. McConnell and make the best terms I could with him and keep him from prosecuting the bank.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

Q. Were you an officer of the bank?

A. I had nothing to do with it. I did this for Mr. Grier, and got $2,500 and paid it to Mr. McConnell on that account.

Question by Mr. Phillips—That was an outside matter, not connected with the city of Pittsburgh at all?

A. No, sir; not in any way.

Q. Was there any contract ever made between the Water Commission and yourself in relation to these water bonds by which you were to receive any compensation, or have any reward or present?

A. Never a dollar.

Q. Do you know of any of the Water Commission receiving anything from any of the directors of the bank?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you remember the dates on which you received the $254,000 of bonds from the City Controller?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you get them all at one time?

A. No, sir.

Q. At how many times?

A. That I could not answer, for I do not recollect.

Q. Do you remember if the receipts given to the City Controller were in your hand writing?

Q. Those receipts were in my hand writing. All the receipts were in my hand writing?

Q. Do you remember the day you got those receipts signed?

A. Yes, sir; I think it was the 24th of November.

Q. Did the receipts bear that date?

A. No, sir; these receipts bear the date I received those bonds. I do not know the exact date.

Question by Mr. Phillips—The receipt has a different date from the day the bonds were signed.

A. Yes, sir; almost all the receipts do. I do not think there is one of the receipts with the Controller that is dated the day the bonds were signed.

Q. So far as you know, is there any deficiency in relation to the transactions, so far as you have anything to do with it, between you and the city and the Nation Trust Company?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you an officer under the Thirty-third street improvement or under the Commission?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of Mr. Blair having anything to do with the transaction until it had all transpired?

A. I never spoke to Mr. Blair but once or twice.

Q. Was there any collateral security in relation to that note of the *Telegraph* Company that you speak of?

A. None whatever.

THAT NOTE.

Mr. Swoope—That was my personal note for $3,000, and I paid it.

Mr. Negley—The witness on the stand says it was signed by you as President of the *Telegraph* Company.

Mr. Ross—I think it was.

CROSS FIRE.

Mr. Negley—I do not want persons not connected with this investigation to throw out hints here.

Mr. Swoope—I want it to be understood what it is.

Mr. Phillips—Mr. Swoope will keep quiet. He has no right to interrupt the witness in that manner.

SATISFIED.

Mr. Negley—That is all right, I have got what I wanted now.

Mr. Phillips—That is all right then. I want to get at the facts as near as I can.

Question by Mr. Fetterman—State the usual mode of getting bonds from the Controller that you pursued for the purpose of depositing them with the Nation Trust Company.

A. My usual manner was to go to the Controller with the bonds and tell him I wanted them signed, and that I would furnish the receipts the first opportunity I had of getting the Commission to sign it.

THE RECEIPTING.

Q. How long a time generally intervened between getting the bonds signed and giving receipts?

A. Perhaps two or three weeks; perhaps a month.

Q. Were the Water Commission aware of how you received the bonds and their signing the receipts?

A. They never refused to sign the receipts. I always explained I had received the bonds.

Mr. Phillips—The question was did they know that you were receiving those bonds to be placed elsewhere before these receipts were given?

Mr. Fetterman—That is not my question at all.

Mr. Phillips—I put this question then. Did they know When they were signing those receipts you were receiving bonds that were to be deposited elsewhere?

Mr. Ross—I do not think they did.

Mr. Fetterman—What I want to know is, was that your usual manner of getting bonds from the Controller and furnishing the receipts afterwards, or at the time you got the bonds.

A. The receipts were given afterwards.

Q. Did you ever give any receipts signed by the Water Commission at the time you got the bonds?

A. I could not answer this question positively; I may have done so.

Q. How were the majority of receipts given?

A. I think almost always after receiving the bonds.

Q. How long a time would intervene?

A. I cannot answer any more definitely than I have already.

Q How often did the Water Commission meet?

A. Sometime along in the spring they commenced to meet twice a week, but sometimes they would not meet so often as that. I think there was one case only in which they did not meet for two or three weeks.

HOW RECEIPTS WERE SIGNED.

Q. Were these receipts signed by the Commission?

A. By a majority of them.

Mr. Negley—How many bonds did I understand you to say had been sold?

A. Last year $2,500,000. This year $1,700,000, leaving out the $254,000.

Q. How much cash had the City Treasury on hand on the 1st of May? Would your books show?

A. I could very soon ascertain by my books.

Q. Do your own books show the amount of cash on hand every day belonging to this fund?

A. I have no good reason to offer why I didn't do it.

Q. Then if it was merely for the benefit of the bank, and they were to get these Philadelphia exchanges, why did you make the arrangement that you were to receive interest?

A. Because the money was lying there from day to day—it was a running account.

Q. Why didn't you check the money out and put it into the City Treasury?

A. I did draw on it.

Q. Why didn't you check the whole of it out?

A. I did check out $96,000, and put it into the City Treasury.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

IT SEEMS entirely probable that Congress will restore the franking privilege.

A DENSE fog has been resting over London for several days,—interrupting travel, business, and even the navigation of the Thames.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ is reported to be dangerously ill, being threatened with paralysis. Dr. Brown Sequard, the noted French physician, is in attendance upon him.

THE suggestion made by a Treasury official to the President, as stated in our issue of yesterday, will exactly realize the need of the country, as regards the character and quantity of circulating medium.

A. H. STEPHENS' first speech in the House was in favor of the salary grab. It is entirely fitting that the gentleman who proposed to erect a republic on the corner stone of human slavery, should defend the salary grab.

THE colored people are urgently pressing their claims to the passage of an equal rights law by Congress. The subject meets with very general approval, the President has favored it in his message, and a civil rights bill of some kind, will be enacted into a law.

NEWS from Cuba is again of a threatening character—the prisoners at Santiago have been removed to Cienfuegos, and the Spaniards actively engaged in fortifying Moro Castle. They declare if the "Virginius" is surrendered, they will hang every American in Cuba.

THE movement to secure Government aid to the Texas and Northern Pacific Railroads has assumed tangible shape. Government aid to the extent of $75,000,000 for the two roads will be asked for, the Government to be perfectly secured by first mortgage bonds, and the pledge of all the property of the roads.

IT is quite gratifying to notice the readiness of Congress to enact a law granting amnesty to those formerly in rebellion. The fact that A. H. Stephens is in Congress, powerfully stimulates this measure. With the ex-Vice President of the Confederate States in Congress, there seems no good reason why amnesty should longer be withheld from the balance of ex-rebels.

THE paper published under the auspices of the Western Union Telegraph Company severely criticises that portion of the report of the Postmaster General relating to that company. Its statements are pronounced incorrect, its spirit undignified, and its aim unwise. The article we refer to is written with great force and dignity, and is a trenchant criticism on the report of the head of the Postoffice Department.

THE selection of Senator Carpenter as President *pro tem.* of the United States Senate, puts a quietus on the silly story, started by a revengeful correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, touching the Senator's conduct while at Long Branch, last Summer. There is every reasonable evidence that the story was a falsehood, maliciously uttered, and it is proper that it should be thus rebuked. Persecution very often fails in its purpose, these days.

THE press abroad have invented a new term to describe the character of the office held by MacMahon in France. It is called the "Marshalate." It is undoubtedly true that the title of Marshal of France is more agreeable to the soldierly feelings of MacMahon than is the civil title of President. And he holds office, it is generally conceded, less on account of his brilliant talents than his position as Marshal. Hence there is a sort of propriety in the title, and the "Marshalate" may yet signify a phase of French Government, as did that of Consulate once.

THE Brooklyn *Argus*, an organ of the Reform, proposes a commutation of Tweed's sentence in return for a confession that will point out others who were associated with him in crime, in order that they may be properly punished. It says, "if Mr. Tweed will take this course, it is not in the power of human nature not to be moved in sympathy for him. We believe that the result of such a statement by him would be the almost unanimous application of good citizens to the Executive for a reasonable commutation of his sentence. Filial feeling, the love of wife, children, and relatives, cannot be expunged from the human breast. The future of this poor, humiliated, fallen man, is still dear to those who have constituted his family circle and with whom he has broken bread. His return to them after a year or two would be a boon that only the afflicted can appreciate." In one view of the case this is well—as he can make a confession of great value to the State. The only difficulty is in the way of too speedily urging sympathy.

THE BAZAINE VERDICT.

Marshal Bazaine has been adjudged guilty of what are heinous crimes in France—the failure to properly defend an important fortification, and the surrender of his army before exhausting the possibilities of defense. He has been sentenced to degradation and death. But the Court has signed an appeal for pardon, and the Duke d'Aumale, the President of the Court, has personally borne the appeal to President MacMahon. The sentence will probably be softened, or absolutely commuted.

It will be remembered by our readers that months ago, when this trial was being inaugurated, it was reported, and the report commented on, that precisely the verdict and appeal that have been made, would be. The reason given for this, at that time, was, the desire to bind the Marshal to the Bourbon interest, through gratitude. By first putting his life and honor in their hands, and then granting him both these boons, it was thought that he would be made a firm adherent to their interests. There is a charm in the name of a Marshal in France; and though Bazaine is now under the cloud, it will not be surprising if he again wields influence and power in his country.

Whatever the issue of the appeal for mercy, or the future of the Marshal, it is clearly true, that he is, for the present, the scape-goat for the sins of the nation in the Franco-German war. The defeats suffered were terribly lacerating to French pride, and very naturally they prefer to think that their misfortunes were attributable to the unfaithfulness of officers, rather than the superiority of their German foes. The fond dream of martial prowess and glory was rather rudely dispelled, and they prefer to think that treachery, rather than soldierly power and skill on the part of the German forces, were the cause. So Marshal Bazaine was brought up for trial. Doubtless he was embarrassed by his too faithful adherence to the Empire, and by his over-anxiety to gain the favor of the Bonapartes, and win honor by their restoration to power. That he was unfaithful to France is not likely; but he was anxious to promote his own ends, and in doing it played a high game and lost. Now he has his reward.

THE RALLY TO-NIGHT.

City Hall should be filled this evening, by the people, to hear the merits of the new Constitution discussed. We invite, not merely the friends of the new fundamental law, although these should see to it that the meeting is a success in point of attendance, but its opponents as well. The various provisions of the instrument will be explained by able and eloquent speakers, and its value impressed. It has been urged that those who were friendly to it in the beginning are deserting the cause of the new Constitution. This is not true. The *Evening Telegraph* went over, but the reason for this is very generally understood, and this was not a change of conviction. Its present position, a firefly to the *Commercial*, is sufficiently degrading to meet the wishes of its worst enemy.

The speakers to-night, Gen. Harry White, Hon. W. H. Armstrong, George P. Hamilton and others, will be found interesting and entertaining. We do not need to discuss here the merits of the new instrument. The gross outrages of special legislation, the violences done in the political management of the State, and other reasons, led the people to demand a revision of the Constitution. This has been done, and you are to pass, in a few days, upon its merits. You should neglect no opportunity to be informed. We invite you to the meeting to-night for this very purpose.

CURRENCY AND PRICES.

The New York *World* propounds the two following bits of philosophy: "The currency (whether consisting of bills of exchange, bank checks, or cash) used in the transactions between dealers has no important effect on prices, and therefore need not be a subject of regulation." "The amount of currency has no effect on the rate of profits which is determined by other causes. But the amount of currency acts powerfully on prices, and chiefly through what we have ventured to call the productive circulation. The original price of the mass of commodities, at their first sale, is a money price, and is high or low in proportion as money is abundant or scarce." These statements, while seemingly contradictory, are not really so. It is equivalent to saying that it is not of consequence whether the currency is greenbacks or gold, this fact alone exerting but little influence on prices. But the *amount*, whether of greenbacks or gold, does exert such influence.

This is an important concession, coming as it does from a Democratic source. It is equivalent to saying that the purchasing power, whether of greenbacks or gold, is governed by the supply, and that, therefore, for all purposes of trade they are equally good. While, as a proposition, this is entirely acceptable and sound, the conclusion that the *World* attempts to establish, that we have already a sufficiency of greenbacks or paper currency, does not follow. The great argument in favor of specie payments is, that specie, being current throughout the world, will flow into the country in time of stringency, and out of it in time of plethora. Other laws must regulate the supply of paper currency. Once establish its soundness, and give it a demand, and the supply must come from a specific source, which, in this country, is the Government. In one view of the case, the Treasury Department becomes the mine from which we draw. Had we specie payments, soundly established, upon a basis of trading that will keep our imports below our exports, we should have $50,000,000 added to the volume of currency annually. Until we have these, why should not our currency be increased in equalization?

But the friends of an increased currency supply do not ask for an enforced increase of currency. They desire, simply, that the Government shall hold itself ready to supply the demand for it. The belief is that this demand will not be in advance of the actual needs of business. People cannot afford to sacrifice securities to obtain currency to a larger extent than they need. Until this need is supplied, either by the Government, or through a revival of confidence, whereby notes, checks, and other forms of individual currency become available, business cannot revive in any large measure.

It is a question we would gladly see solved, whether an increase of currency would inflate prices in a degree at all corresponding to the advantage they would confer, by increasing the volume of business. Suppose, for example, $200,000,000 were added to the volume of currency, and that, in consequence, fifty per cent. were added to the value of articles; if this increase applied to incomes from labor or business, it follows that the country is no worse off, as regards the condition of its laboring classes. On the other hand it would be better off, in that new scope would be given to business, and fresh activity would be added to enterprise, and the aggregate of wealth would be more rapidly increased. Thus the incidental benefits to the people, resulting from this increase of wealth, would represent the actual advantages gained. We hold that these are of considerable importance.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

What the Republican Papers Think of the New Constitution.

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT RECTIFIES.

We have carefully collated, from the current issues of the Republican press of the State, the opinions entertained of the new Constitution, and the reasons why it should be adopted. In a document of such importance and length, very naturally, there will occur to different persons various reasons why it should or should not be supported. We have expressed our own views from time to time. We now submit that in the extracts which follow will be found reasons in favor of the new document, so cogent and varied that every mind should be convinced. It will be remembered that the report has been spread broadcast that very few Republican papers have endorsed the new Constitution—that its support is chiefly from the Democratic press. To show how untrue this is, and to give our readers an idea how earnestly the Republican press supports it, we confine our extracts entirely to papers of our own party faith. Read, reflect, vote!

THE Venango *Citizen* (Republican) says:

"We believe the voters of Venango county, irrespective of party, will unanimously give it their approval. Indeed to our knowledge—and we have met and talked with many voters from every part of the county—there is no opposition to its adoption. There is danger, however, that indifference and apathy will control the action of the people, and keep them from the polls; but they should recollect that the New Constitution is the grandest reform measure ever presented to the people for their adoption. It remedies all the abuses of which the people have complained, and if they neglect the opportunity now presented, and by staying away from the polls on the 16th day of December, permit the defeat of the reforms which the New Constitution will secure, and therefore give countenance to the abuses of which they have complained in the past, they can take the blame upon themselves. The Republican party must not forget that as the party in power it is held responsible, no matter how unjustly, for all existing abuses, and if the New Constitution is defeated the responsibility will rest upon it. The reforms which are proposed in the New Constitution will find no favor with treasury plunderers, ring jobbers, professional lobby-men, ballot-box stuffers, roosters, pinchers or corporations, all of whom have fattened upon the vast privileges conferred by Legislative enactments. Indeed, the work of the Convention would have failed of its purpose did not meet with their decided condemnation. The opportunity has now arrived when the Republican party can secure the reforms to which it has been pledged in every recent contest. The people expect the redemption of those pledges, and if the party is recreant to the trust reposed in it by the people it will deserve to be consigned to defeat and disgrace."

THE Montour *Republican* says:

"We cannot say what different motives may lead men honestly to oppose the new instrument, but we venture to say that all the corrupt Legislative lobbyists, all members of the Legislature or other officials who are ready to make merchandise of their positions, and all who are aspiring to public positions with such corrupt purposes in view, will be found among its most strenuous and bitter opponents. They feel instinctively that with its adoption their occupation is gone. Its condemnation by them should be its strong commendation to the honest taxpayers of the Commonwealth. This Constitution—which eminent statesmen have pronounced superior to every which any State in the Union possesses, is about to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection. It is unnecessary to remind the honest voters of Pennsylvania that reform is needed. They have felt and proclaimed it for years. They have longed for an opportunity to strike a blow at Legislative corruption and other existing abuses. Read this Constitution carefully, with its stringent provisions against lobbying and special legislation, its "bran-clad" oath for members, its restrictions on railroads and other corporations, its safeguards against election frauds, its many limitations of evil in other ways, and its improvements in general on the old Constitution; and then say whether here is not the opportunity you have longed for, to make your vote tell in behalf of pure elections and honesty in office. If you agree with us that this is the people's opportunity, then let every patriotic voter go to the polls on the 16th of December, and help roll up a majority of one hundred thousand for the NEW CONSTITUTION."

The McKean *Miner* (Republican) says:

"The people are generally in favor of it, and the impression is natural that there is no doubt of its adoption. But in this fact lies the greatest danger of its rejection. There is an organized opposition to it in the larger cities of the State of which we of the rural districts are little aware. The adoption of the new Constitution will nip in the bud many schemes of personal and pecuniary profit at the expense of this State, and those interested in these schemes will work hard to defeat it. Philadelphia and Harrisburg will undoubtedly cast a heavy vote against it, and it rests with the rural districts to secure its adoption. This they cannot do unless the voters of these districts wake up to a sense of their danger and their duty. We hope none of our Democratic friends will imagine that we are in favor of the new Constitution from a partisan motive, and that because the *Miner* advocates its adoption it becomes the duty of a Democrat to vote against it. It is not in the least a party question—and should not be. The strongest Democrats in the county are in favor of it, as well as the strongest Republicans."

THE Stroudsburg *Jeffersonian* (Rep.) says:

"The new Constitution is certainly a great improvement on the one which it is proposed to supercede, and taken human nature at its par value, it is as near perfection as may be, and, if adopted, will certainly be the means of promoting reform in all branches of the State Government, thus preventing the abuses under which we are now laboring. Its restruction upon legislation should alone commend it to public favor; but when to these are added the assured purity of the ballot box and elections, a still more efficient and honest Judiciary, a proper and just line of restriction upon the powers and privileges conferred upon railroads and corporations generally, and all the other good provided for, we can see no reason why there should be even the shadow of an opposition to its adoption. There is really no reason why any man having the good of the Commonwealth at heart should not only vote, but also work, and work hard, to induce his neighbor to think and vote for the adoption of the best fundamental law that was ever concocted for the Government of a people."

THE *Lawrence Journal* (Republican) says:

"The people are deeply interested in the adoption of the new Constitution. The laws will have to be uniform throughout the State, which will cut up by the roots the expenses, which are enormous, of printing, pressing, binding, and circulating many thousands of local bills annually of no general interest to the mass of the people, whose money is used for that purpose. Besides this, the public money will have to be used to liquidate or pay off the public debt, instead of being loaned on interest to increase the private wealth of the State Treasurer and those who assist in keeping him in office. And in addition, we may mention in this connection, that the moneys, principal and interest, arising from the sale of the public works of the State, shall be placed in the sinking fund, secure from the power of the Legislature to use it for any other purpose than to pay the public debt."

THE Lebanon *Courier* (Republican) says:

"The more we examine it, the better pleased we are with many of its features. Its articles on Legislature and Legislation are what the public interests have been demanding for years. These articles affect the people in many respects and are circulated to eradicate that blot upon our State—the abuse of special legislation, which has almost made the Pennsylvania Legislature a word of reproach throughout the county. An excellent prohibition to the greed of impecunious office-holders is that "No member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law passed during such term. There are many other commendable provisions which will present themselves to the reader as he peruses the document, and which are so manifest that no one can fail to observe them."

THE Bradford *Reporter* (Republican) says:

"The attempt of a few dishonest croakers to alarm the people with the cry that the increased number of members of the Legislature will necessitate the building of a new Capitol, at a cost of from ten to twenty millions of dollars, is a weak and flimsy subterfuge, and comes with illgrace from such papers as the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, which has grown fat at the expense of the State, and whose editor cares no more for the tax-payers than a cannibal would for the prayers of a Christian. The Capitol building is abundantly large for all uses of the Legislature with the increased members, as such men as Burgess, Sam. Moon and Jim Burns, will not have an opportunity of plying their vocation, and the room they and their cohorts have occupied for years can be devoted to the legitimate purposes of the members."

The York *True Democrat* (Republican) says:

"Men of all parties unite in favor of State Constitutional Reform. The indications are that the New Constitution will be endorsed by the people, by an overwhelming majority. The only thing to prevent this would result from non-attendance at the polls, on Tuesday, December 16th. We hope this section of the State will at least see and feel the necessity of reform, and more honest government in our state affairs, as is amply provided for in our New Constitution. We hope all citizens who are undecided on this question of voting for these great fundamental reform measures. The restrictions it places on the power of corporations, over the rights, and interests of the people, should commend it favorably to every good citizen."

THE Doylestown *Intelligencer* (Rep.) says:

"In our own view, formed after a careful review of its provisions, the new Constitution is a decided improvement on the one now in force. It will make corruption and plunder in public places both difficult and disgraceful. It will protect the ballot box from many abuses that now surround it. It completely overthrows the system of special and unjust legislation that has made the winter sessions at Harrisburg the jest and reproach among the people. It subjects all to the operation of equal and just laws, giving no undue advantage to wealthy or skilful corporations. It simplifies the transaction of public business, and destroys the ease by which the community has been fleeced to line the pockets of greedy officeholders. It is a practical approach, at least, to a State government that is thoroughly democratic and equitable in all its operations. These features must commend it to general approval."

THE Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette* (Rep.) says:

"The ends which will be accomplished by the ratification may be briefly summed up as follows: Honesty in the Legislature, by putting a stop to the bribing of members and buying of offices; a better government than we have ever had; a reduction in the bulk of statutory law, the entire doing away with special legislation; municipal reform; reform in the courts, which will make justice speedier; an improvement upon the present system of taxation, the prohibition of any increase of the State debt; the placing of the sinking fund beyond the reach of the lobbyist; cutting down of expenditures in various ways; the making of the sessions of the Legislature fewer; an increase of the number of members; an improvement in the law as to the passage of bills; giving the Executive the right to veto any item of an appropriation bill; the passing of all fees into the Treasury; the establishing of the purity of the ballot-box; greater freedom as to testimony given in contested election cases, and the prohibition of discrimination in the matter of railroad freights."

THE Mifflintown *Sentinel* (Republican) says:

"We confidently believe that the more carefully the Constitution is considered, and its dependent bearings understood, the more it will commend itself to public approval. It is the result of careful and impartial deliberation by the Convention upon the true relations of the Government to the people, and is submitted with full confidence, that if adopted, it will correct grievous abuses, insure a more perfect system of popular elections, greater fidelity in the discharge of legislative and official duties, save vast sums of money to the Treasury, reduces taxation, and by the additional securities it will afford to business investments, will insure to our State both population and capital."

THE Greenville *Advance* (Republican) says:

"Our population has more than doubled since 1838. If 100 members of the House were not too many in 1838, 200 is not too many now. If biennial sessions of the Legislature are only to be held, the expenses of the body should not be greater under the new than under the old. The aggregate membership of the two Houses will not be doubled. Then the sessions will doubtless be shorter, and the salary of members need not be so large as at present. Cutting off so large amount of special legislation will reduce the labor of the Legislature by one-half, and in conjunction with the large increase in membership will go very far towards reducing the legislative corruption, a consideration which would justify a considerable increase of expenditure, if necessary."

THE Wellsburg *Agitator* (Republican) says:

"Surely this generation has never been called upon to pass upon any question of more vital importance to the Commonwealth and to every interest of its citizens than the one to be submitted on that day. The true question which each voter should consider and be prepared to answer at the polls is, whether he prefers to live under the old Constitution or under the proposed new one. We believe, after careful reflection, that the new Constitution is much preferable to the present one, and we urge the voters of the county to study the document with care and without passion or prejudice. Above all, we urge them to turn out on election day and vote according to their honest convictions—which we believe will be, nine cases in ten, for the new Constitution."

THE Altoona *Tribune* (Republican) says:

"It is a noteworthy and significant fact that all the eminent lawyers, thoughtful merchants and well trained business men, who acted in the Constitutional Convention and aided in perfecting the instrument to be voted for on the 16th of December, are strongly in favor of adopting the new organic law of the State. Many of them have put their views in such a shape as to be serviceable to the public on an extended scale, while others are quietly influencing public opinion in a narrower circle."

THE Westchester *Village Record* (Rep.) says:

"The constitution has provided for such a disposition of the public treasure as will pretty effectually put it out of the power of venal State Treasurers to make large fortunes by a skillful manipulation of the funds of the State. These amendments are of the utmost importance. Their effect will be to check the tide of official corruption which has seemed for a time to be sweeping everything before it, and to threaten the very existence of our free institutions. The defects in the new Constitution are trivial in comparison with the advantages which will accrue to public morals and to the public weal, by the provisions made to procure a purer administration of affairs in those branches of the government most exposed to demoralizing and corrupting influences."

The West Chester *American Republican* says:

"Real estate, under the present Constitution, is liable to be taxed. Some four or five years ago the law imposing tax for State purposes was repealed; but when we reflect that it is still taxed for school and other purposes, the absurdity of the statement by the *Telegraph* becomes too transparent for temperate discussion. We repeat that the only effect of the proposed amendment is to strike all the pernicious special legislation of the past, and to place each class of property upon an equal footing. None but those who are personally interested in property that has been exempted by special enactments will object to the proper change."

THE Sunbury *American* (Republican) says:

"The opponents say that the convention was in control of corporations, and that through their influence these sections were adopted, so that a sufficient revenue might be raised from real estate, and the corporations would have the Legislature repeal the acts imposing State taxes upon them. This is not correct, and they contradict themselves, by declaring that the force of the second section is to take from the Legislature old powers to exempt property from taxation, except such property as it remunerates. This destroys their argument. If the Legislature has the power to exempt property from taxation, how do the corporations expect to escape? And if the corporations can escape, how can real estate be kept subject to taxation for State purposes."

THE Tyrone *Herald* (Republican) says:

"The new Constitution deals a heavy blow at special enactments. This is what we want. This thing of making particular laws for particular localities has been the bane of our legislation for years. Laws should be general. If any benefit is to accrue, extend it to the entire Commonwealth, and if nothing but pernicious results follow, it will be repealed all the sooner. Special legislation is smeared all over with bribery and corruption of all sorts. The 'virtuous Lobby' will shed tears of sorrow over the departure of the most fruitful source of their revenues, while those who have axes to grind, and dirty jobs to work up, will have to look in some other direction than Harrisburg for relief."

THE Sharpsville *Advertiser* (Republican) says:

"The New Constitution is favorably spoken of by the press of the State, with but few exceptions—these exceptions being the "Ring" papers in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and perhaps half a dozen in the rural districts. It is generally conceded that the New Constitution is a great improvement over the old, and is probably as good as human wisdom could make it. Elsewhere, we publish a brief summary, prepared for the Pittsburgh GAZETTE by Hon. S. A. Purviance, which points out the important changes. That the New Constitution will be adopted, we have not the least doubt."

THE Pottsville *Miner's Journal* (Rep.) says:

"We see it asserted that Governor Hartranft is opposed to the adoption of the new Constitution. We are satisfied that this statement does the Governor injustice, as, though he may be opposed to some portions of the new Constitution, the most material change for the better, in that instrument, are in accordance with the strong recommendations contained in his inaugural address, and he should receive the credit to which he is justly entitled for many of the reforms so to be inaugurated."

THE Berks and Schuylkill *Journal* (Rep.) says:

"The popular majority in Pennsylvania in 1871, in favor of making a new Constitution, was nearly 260,000. The Constitution then ordered is now completed and placed before the people for their action. While it may not be the best possible instrument, it is the best we are likely to have submitted for many years. It ought to have 100,000 majority."

THE Waynesburg *Republican* says:

"Without respect to party the newspapers of the State are nearly unanimous in support of the New Constitution. We know of but two papers in the western part of the State that oppose it. Such unanimity is seldom witnessed on the part of the *press*, and certainly gives some assurance as to the success of the instrument, as well as indicating that it is a pretty good thing."

THE Monongahela Valley *Messenger* (Republican) says:

"The Convention comprised many of the most talented men of the State, and is the labor of a long session, the debates of about 500 pages each, while the constitution is but a comparatively short affair, showing that the actions of the members were deliberate and considerate. The convention was composed of members of both political parties and the constitution has been endorsed by all the delegates but three, up to the present time."

THE Greenville *Advance* (Republican) says:

"A few of the opponents of the new Constitution in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are endeavoring to accomplish its defeat by invoking the aid of the Courts. It won't do. The instrument will be adopted by a large majority."

THE Philadelphia *Press* (Republican) says:

"Until hatred of the new Constitution arrayed the public servants against the sovereign will of the people, there was little activity among its friends; but now they are alert and resolute in every county in the State. We could fill a broad page every day with proceeds of meetings of men of both parties, extracts of newspapers of every sect and idea, and volunteer essays from distinguished pens. The unanimity of the popular confidence in the new Constitution is as marked as the weakness of the opposition."

THE Montour *American* (Republican) says:

"As a whole, the new Constitution seems to be winning favorable opinions from the great body of voters of all parties, and to be opposed only by a few whose privileges and opportunities are barred. We believe its adoption depends simply upon the fulness of the vote. Every opponent of the new Constitution will be at the polls, and these are chiefly in the large cities and at railroad centres, while the friends may be misled into the belief that any exertion is unnecessary."

THE Coudersport *Journal* (Republican) says:

"We feel confident a careful reading will satisfy nearly every one that the proposed new organic law is framed in the best interest of the people and will certainly improve and purify the legislation of the State, and will elevate the tone of political discussion."

THE Scranton *Republican* says:

"There are, so far as we know, only ten newspapers in the State that oppose the new Constitution. We are sorry to say that these are nearly all Republican journals. If so great a proportion of the voters than of the press oppose the new Constitution, it will be adopted by an overwhelming majority."

THE Reading *Times and Dispatch* (Rep.) says:

"That it will be adopted by the people of the Commonwealth we have no doubt. All the leading papers in the State, with few exceptions, favor it; and there will probably not be a county that will give a majority against it. So far the indications are that party influence will have no weight with the people on this grave question."

The Norristown *Herald and Free Press* (Republican) says:

"The Constitution, considered as a whole, in our opinion, is at least deserving a vote in proportion similar to that case in 1871, to wit: five in favor to one against it, and this will probably be the result of the election on the 16th of December."

THE Union City *Times* (Republican) says:

One of the most significant straws in favor of the New Constitution is the fact that the most notorious rascals and political tricksters of the State are almost unanimously opposing it, which is enough to convince all honest men that they ought to vote in its favor.

THE Butler *Citizen* (Republican) says:

"So FAR as we heard there is an almost unanimous expression in this county in favor of the adoption of the New Constitution. All that is necessary is for the voters to turn out to the election on Tuesday, the 16th day of this month. The subject is of too much importance for any one to stay away from the polls. There should be as full an expression of public opinion as possible. We hope to see a full vote in this county."

THE Lancaster *Inquirer* (Republican) says:

"The article on "Legislation," in the new Constitution, is universally approved. It will work a radical and much needed reform. The most unmitigated roosters in the State dare not oppose it openly, and yet it is the one they most fear."

HORACE BINNEY, confessedly the most eminent, and, excepting one, the oldest citizen of Philadelphia—ninety-three January 4, 1873—honored and renowned in every civilized nation for his learning in letters and in law—sixty-years ago a member of the State Legislature, and forty years since a Representative in Congress—still sound in body and clear in mind—declares emphatically for the New Constitution. He defends and accepts the work to the most of which his friend, the illustrious Meredith, gave the last best hours of his life.

The chairmen of the Republican, Democratic, and Liberal Republican committees of Warren county have united in an address to the voters of that county, reciting some of the most important reforms to be effected by the instrument, and urging its adoption at the polls. Our correspondent writes that he does not know of a single vote that will be cast against it in Warren or adjoining counties.

THE Democrats and Republicans of Centre and Clinton counties have united, through the chairmen of their respective organization, in a call for a public meeting of the friends of the new Constitution.

THERE could be no better argument in favor of the new Constitution than the fact that the best journals and men of the State recommend it.

JUDGE GORDON, the recently elected Judge of the Supreme Court, is in favor of the new Constitution.

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And if any of our customers want to indulge in the little pastime in which Spain has proved herself an expert, we invite you to examine our stock. We have the largest assortment and the best selected Sponges outside of New York, we make Sponges a specialty. Look at the following list:

5 cases Venetian Bathing, Surchrix on strings,
3 bales selected Sheeps Wool and
3 cases Fine Toilet Sponges.

We also have on hand a very nice assortment of Extra White Bleached sponges. Nicest in the city. As Sponges are a cash article, we bought them at the lowest possible price during the panic and can sell them at the same ratio. Call and see for yourself at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth st

How Senator Zack Chandler Would Settle the Virginius Matter.

"Why, gentlemen, if I had the running of this cussed thing, I would take the navy of these United States and I would man it with our gallant marines and I would moor that navy in front of that desecrated and doomed city of Santeeaggo de Coobah; and, after I had moored the navy in front of Santeeaggo de Coobah, as I said before, I would give them 24 hours to get their women and children out of the way, and then I would batter the d——d town to the level of the ground at once, sir—at once! I would then, gentlemen, moor that navy successively in front of every town that held within its walls one of those brutal volunteers, and I would wipe them from the face of the earth!" (Here a bystander suggested that there was too much Moor and too little Spaniard in this policy. The point was sustained, and the rehearsal terminated.)—*Wash. Cor. St. Louis Rep.*

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

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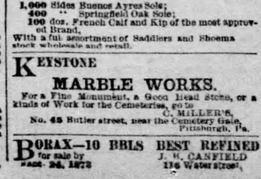

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which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor with gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

Old's Patent Star Range,
WITH REVOLVING OVENS,
The best in the market.
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The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The Ruby and Diamond Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and combines simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Gas, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
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As low as 12½c—choice styles.
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At 18¾c and 25c, including
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CHOICE NEW DRESS FABRICS.
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GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS: C. Geoffinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dinkelacker, Jos. Mayer, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman.
A. GEOFFINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from interest commences upon deposits made on or before the 5th of each month.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
S. SCHLESINGER, President.
WM. NESS, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mushing,
Wm. Thaw, jr., Wm. Phillips,
J. J. Wagener, Joseph Graf,
W. Weyman, Jr. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schlieper,
James Irwin. mwf

DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY EVENING, December 11, 1873.

There is very little change to note from day to day in the condition of our local money market. The banks are no doubt increasing in deposits and reserves, and are doing all they can to accommodate their regular customers. But paper on the street is not easy of sale. And while there is plenty of paper in the hands of brokers, yet it is not readily placed. The holders of money are waiting entirely too much for its use, more than is reasonable, indeed, under present circumstances.

In New York stocks to-day, a very general advance was made, the closing prices being considerable higher than the opening prices.

In New York money is becoming so plenty that facilities are again afforded for stock speculations as before the panic. These advancing prices, however, are not to be relied upon for permanent, and in some cases, at least, stocks have advanced fully to their intrinsic value.

Gold opened to-day at 109¼, and after remaining steady all day closed at 109⅝.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	We'day.	Ta'day.
Gold closed at	109⅛	109⅜
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	118	118⅜
" 10-40s—coupons	112	112⅜
" 5-20s—1865	114¼	114⅝
" " 1865 new	117¾	118
" " 1867	114¼	115
" " 1868	117¾	117⅞
" 7-30s—coupons.	107¾	107¾
" 6's—coupons	111	111
Tennessee 6's old	77	77
New 6's per cents	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95¾	95¾
Erie	43¾	43¾
R. I. & P.	2¾	2
Chicago & R. I.	97¾	97
St. Paul	41¾	41¾
Preferred	63¾	64¼
Chicago & Southern	73¾	73¾
Do. Central	58¾	58¾
North Western Common	56¾	56¾
Do. Preferred	79	79
Rock Island	96¾	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	84¾	84
Pacific Mail	40¾	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	78¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Illinois Central	135	135
Toledo & Wabash	53¾	53¾
Marion	121	121
Chicago and Alton	99¾	99¾
Adams Express	91	91
American Express	58¾	59¼
United States	69	69
W. Fargo & Co. Express	69	71¾
I. C.	99	99¾
Lake Shore	91¾	92
Fort Wayne	99	99
Quicksilver	27¾	27¾
Mariposa	16¾	16¾
New Jersey Central	99	99
Hannibal & St. Joseph	37¾	
Do. preferred	80¾	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	We'day.	Ta'day.
Penna. Central	44	43¾
Reading	54	54⅝
Mantua Coal, of N. J.	115	115 bid.
Oil Creek	15	15
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57¾ "
Central Transportation	40¾	40¾
Penna. scrip dividend	91¾	91¾
A. V. R. R.	89	89

NEW YORK, December 11, 1873.

Customs receipts $308,000. Treasury disbursements $245,000. Money was easy at 5@7, and closed at 6. The *Express* says telegrams from Washington state, on authority of a member of the Cabinet, that Government obligations will require the issue of the entire $44,000,000 reserve before May 1st. The banks are so full of money that they are steadily retiring loan certificates, finding able to use them profitably, and are accommodating customers freely. Sterling was firm; sixty days 108¾ and sight 109¾. Gold was quiet and steady, ranged at 109¾@109¾, closing at 109¾. Carrying rates 3@7, closing at 6 gold. Clearings $25,000,000. Stocks were irregular; declined early ¾@1¾, became strong after the second board, advanced ¾@2¾, and closed steady. The leading feature was Union Pacific, which ranged 33¾@34@33¾. The next prominent were Pacific Mail, the Vanderbilts, St. Paul, C. C. & I. C., and Ohios. The total sales were 177,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Western Union, 60,400 Union Pacific, 11,900 Pacific Mail, 8,800 Ohios, 14,300 Wabash, 15,000 St. Paul, 14,500 Lake Shore, 8,700 C. C. & I. C., and 5,600 New York Central.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118½; 5-20s of 1865, old, 114; do of '65, 114¾; do '67, 115¾; do '68, 118; 5-20s of '67, 117⅝; do '68, 118; new 5s, 111⅜; 10-40s, 111; funded, 112¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 79; do new, 79½; Virginia new, 40; do old, 38; North Carolina new, 34; do old, 30.

Stocks.—Canton, 62; Western Union Telegraph Company, 78¾; Quicksilver, 27¾; Adams Express, 92; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 72; American Express, 59¼; United States Express, 69; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 44; Reading, 54; Hudson, 120; do preferred, 120; Michigan Southern, 79¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 99¾; Northwestern common, 56¾; do preferred, 79; Rock Island, 96; New Jersey Central, 99; St. Paul, 41; do preferred, 64; Toledo & Wabash, 53¾; do preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 45; do preferred, 78; Chicago & Alton, 99¾; do preferred, 120¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 132; Burlington & Quincy, 94; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 295; Illinois Central, 135; Boston, 94; Central Pacific, 95¾; Ohio, 94½; Hartford & Erie, 28½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 85.

LONDON, December 11—5 P. M.—The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been fixed at 4½ per cent. Consols for account, 93¾@93¾. U. S. 5-20s of '65, 94; do of '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 90¾; New York Central, 95¾; New York Central and Erie, 27½; Erie, 27½; do preferred, 58¾.

PARIS, December 11.—Rentes 80f.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Continues in active request for manufacturing purposes and on speculative account at very firm prices, the market showing decided buoyancy on much lighter offerings of stock. Sales have been somewhat stinted our last of 229,600 ℔ Domestic fleece within the range of from 46@54c, 65,000 do unwashed stock part at 33@38, 20,000 do. unmerchantable on private terms, 5,000 do. scoured at 80, 5,000 do Texas part at 35, 10 bales Lambs at 37½, 348 bags, and 27,000 ℔s Domestic pulled at 35@47c, 134,000 ℔s Cape and 3bl bales California Spring at 51¼@51c, 103 bales and 75,000 ℔s California Lambs at 30@31c, 41,000 ℔s California Locks on private terms; 79 bales and 4,000 ℔ California Pull at 24@28c, 10 pkgs Utah at 34c, 25,000 ℔s Australian on private terms; 300 bales and 57,000 ℔s Cape at 33¾@35c, 9 bales Mestizo at 33½c, and 75 bales Montevideo at 33¾@35c. Also, 250 bales Cape sheep skins at 55c.

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.
PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, P. M., December 11, 1873.

There is no improvement to record in general business, nor is it likely that there will be within the next thirty days; trade is nearly always dull at this season of the year, hence, our merchants do not expect much. The inquiry for nearly all of the leading staples is restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants; while as regards values, there are no changes deserving of special notice. It is confidently expected, however, that they will be an improvement in business next month after taking stock and making annual settlements have been gone through with, and the fact that financial matters are working much easier is having a very good effect in restoring confidence.

APPLES—The market is reported less active, and prices are barely maintainable; sales are quoted at $3@3 per bri. for common to good, and $3.50 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—80@90c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted in a jobbing way at 4¼@4½c ℔ bush and 4c to the trade.

BEANS—Offered at $1.90@2 per bushel, although some dealers are still holding at $2.00.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand, especially for the better grades. Lance, notwithstanding the arrivals continue liberal, there is no accumulation. Prices are fully steady, and we continue to quote 18@25 for common to fair; 28@35 for medium to good, and 38@40 for choice to choice roll.

BEESWAX—Dull; nominal at 28@30.

CHEESE—There is a continued fair demand, and prices are steady but unchanged; choice Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, is held at 15@16c for New York Goshen.

CANDLES—Quotable at 10@12½ ℔ bri.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quotable at 10¾@11c per bbl, car load, and 12@13c additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Is still quoted at 3@3½ ℔ bri, as to quality and size of barrel.

DRESSED HOGS—5¼@5½c per ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged; Peaches, 10@12c. Apples, 5@7c.

EGGS—Fresh in very light supply, with sales at 30@32c. The market is well supplied with packed, the arrivals recently having been quite large, and there is a wide range in prices, 18@28.

FLOUR—Is firmer, under the influence of recent advises from the west; many of the western mills are reported as having put up their rates from 25 to 50c ℔ bri in consequence of the increased cost of Wheat, but prices remain as last quoted; saving wheat flours, $6.75@7.25, the outside figure for choice; Spring wheat, $7.25@7.50, and $7.50@8 for red winter wheat, as to quality.

FEED—There is an increased demand for red winter Wheat Bran, and prices continue meagre, and the supply in the hands of dealers is almost exhausted, prices may be quoted up to 20 per bushel; White Wheat Bran, $1.65 for amber and white. The falling off in the arrivals is attributed mainly to the bad condition of the country roads, which prevents it from being moved for the present. The Oat market is firm and moderately active, but unchanged; we estimate that even at 50 the margin, taking the cost at this time, is very small. New ear Corn is still quoted at 45@50c. Rye is quiet and dull and held at 65@70. Rye is quiet and unchanged. There are no established rates for Barley.

GROCERIES—There is a fair demand for the leading grocery staples, although the inquiry is mainly for small lots to meet immediate requirements. Coffees continue strong and considerably excited, and notwithstanding the higher than it ever was before, the tendency still appears to be upward. It is intimated that roasted will be put up to 25c within the next few days, and those interested should make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly. Sugars and Syrups steady, but quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22@23; good to prime, 20@21; fair, 18¾@19¾. Roasted 1 ℔ packages, 30c; loose, 26½.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 10½; Standard A, 10¼; B, 10¼; Ex. C, 10¼; Circle C, 10; Fruit, 10; Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¼; Golden, 9; Yellow, 10 @10¾, as to quality.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 74c; fair to prime old, 65@70c; Syrup—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 50@55; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9c; Patna, 8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

HOMINY—$4.50@5 ℘ bri.

LARD—The arrivals of baled continue light, and with an average demand, and the supply almost exhausted, the market is strong, although prices remain about as last quoted, ranging from $3@3¼ per 100 ℔s, according to quality and condition. There is but little hay coming in from the country, in consequence of the bad condition of the roads.

ONIONS—$3.50@4.50 per bri.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair jobbing demand for Sugar Cured Hams, 13½; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15¾; Beef tongues, $7.50 ℘ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8¾c. Bacon Sides, 9c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $12.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tces, 9¾. Do, bbls, 9½. Do, kits 10½c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12c. Do in 5 lb. 11¼c. Do in 10 lb. palls 11c. Do in 20 lb. pails, 12¼. Do in 5 lb. palls, 12¾. Ham Sausage, 10.

SALT—Quoted at $1.60 ℘ bri. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1.45@1.50 per bushel. No movement in either Clover or Timothy.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6@6¾.

WHISKY—Higher prices firmer; may be quoted at 95@96c ℘ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, TUESDAY, December 11, 1873.

CATTLE.

Trade continues brisk, prices are firm, and the supply, especially of the finer grades, was scarcely equal to the demand, notwithstanding, as noted in our last report, in point of quality the offerings thus far this week have been above the average. Some dealers report an advance of from ¼ to ½; others, while conceding an active and firm market, claim that there has been no appreciable change over the rates of last week, taking the improved quality of the cattle into consideration. There is no question but what there is a better feeling; this is evident from the fact that buyers are now in attendance in numbers and are buying with more freedom; nearly every thing that has been sold upon arrival, and that, too, at full rates.

Ulery, Hamilton & Co. quote as follows: over 1,400 steers 6@6¼c, good to choice 1,300@1,400 5¾@6¼c, medium 1,200@1,300 5¼@5¾c, common 900 to 1,100 4@5c. Good, fleshy smooth cattle, weighing from 900 to 1,000 are in good demand.

Hedges, Huff & Co.—Prime to extra 6@6¼, fair to good 4¾@5¾, medium 4@4¾, fair to prime stockers 3@3¾, Texans 3@4c.

Watson & Briggs—Extra 1,400@1,500 steers 6@6¼, prime 1,300@1,400, 5¾@5¾, good 1,100@1,200, 5@5¼, fair 1,000@1,100, 4½@5c. Stock cattle 900@1,000, 3¾@4¼, mixed and rough, 2½@3¾.

HOGS.

Notwithstanding the weather is soft, and consequently unfavorable, the market is still holding its own, and as the supply, especially of the better grades, is scarcely adequate to supply the demand, the market is still upward. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs, 5.20@5.30; fair to prime mixed, 5@5.50; common, 4.60@4.80.

SHEEP.

The market for this class of stock continues quiet, with a demand fully up to the supply, although as compared with yesterday, prices are quotably unchanged. Sales have been to 100 lbs. 5.40@5.50, prime 90@95 do, 5@5¼, 80@85 do, 4¾@4¾, 70@75 do, 4@4¼. Open wool 100@110 lb. 5@5¼. Christmas stock, 6 to 7c, according to quality.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1873.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wayne streets:

Acet.—acrist.	20a	25 lb	Oil, Linseed		4.00 lb
Mineist.	20a	25 lb	Bergam.	4.25a	4.50 lb
Benzoic	1.60a	1.65 lb	Cassia		2.50 lb
Acid, Citric	1.62a	1.80 lb	Castor	2a	2a lb
Oxalic	20a	25 lb	Cedar		1.00 lb
Tartaric	55a	58 lb	Lemon		2.50 lb
Alcohol	1.60a	2.10 gal	Neatsfoot	85a	1.80 gal
Aloes, Cape		30 lb	Olive	1.00a	4.50 lb
Barb.		35 lb	" qts	4.25a	4.50 lb
Soc.		30 lb	Opium	5.75	6.00 lb
Alum	4½a	5 lb	Orange		4.75 lb
Amm., Aq.	10a	12 lb	Origanum	70a	1.20 lb
Carb.	20a	22 lb	Pennyroyal	1.00a	1.10 lb
Arnica, Flor	25a	27 lb	Peppermint	4.80a	4.75 lb
Assafœtida		75a 80 lb	Rose, otto		12.00 lb
Balm, Copaib	80a	1.00 lb	Wintergr'n		4.00 lb
Bals. Peru		1.90 lb	Opo. Camph		90 lb
Bay Rum	3.25a	3.50 gal	Pot, Bi Carb		25 lb
Bis, Sub car		1.40 lb	Bi Chrom		23 lb
Bitartrate		40 lb	Bromide	1.05a	1.15 lb
Blue Mass		80 lb	Chlorate	44a	45 lb
Blood, ox	16@a	18 lb	Iodid	4.90a	5.75 lb
Borax, ref'd	18@a	20 lb	Quinine	2.65a	2.75 lb
Brimstone, Roll		5½a 6c lb	Rost. Gent		12 lb
Flor. sulph	5a	7 lb	Gin. Jat.		12 lb
Bucbu	22a	25 lb	Gin. Jam.		75 lb
Calomel	1.10a	1.15 lb	Ipecac		2.50 lb
Camphor ref	32a	35 lb	Jalap P.		90 lb
Cantharides	75a	80 lb	Rhubarb	1.20a	1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger		60 lb	" Pow	1.25a	1.50 lb
Cinch.		30 lb	Sarsaparilla		50 lb
Red		30 lb	Sar. Hond		50 lb
Chloral Hyd		1.80 lb	Sar. Mex.		2.25 lb
Chlorof'm.	1.18a	1.20 lb	Senega		1.25 lb
Cinch. Pale		30 lb	Spigelia		45 lb
Red		30 lb	Vial, 2 dr		1.20 gr
Yellow		30 lb	" Ger.		25 lb
Cochineal	60a	65 lb	Saffron, Am.		1.75 lb
Copperas	2a	3 lb	Sal Ammon.	16a	17 lb
Cream Tar.	42a	50 lb	Epsom	3a	5 lb
Cubebs	45a	50 lb	Glauber	2½a	4 lb
Dover's Pd		1.90 lb	Rochelle	35a	40 lb
Emery	40a	45 lb	Soda	2½a	4 lb
Ether, Nit.	40a	45 lb	Seed, Canary	6½a	7½ lb
Sul.	75a	80 lb	Cardam		2.50 lb
Ex. Logw'd		3 lb	Hemp	7½a	8 lb
Liqu. Cal.	40a	50 lb	Mustard		12 lb
" Ital		35 lb	Scppns, Alex		22 lb
Fustic	3a	4 lb	" I.		22 lb
Ginger, Pow	30a	35 lb	Tinct		22 lb
Rowers'		65 lb	Shellac	55a	75 lb
Indigo, Mad	1.15a	1.35 lb	Soap, Castile	12½ a	16 lb
" Sp.	1.30a	1.40 lb	White	20a	22 lb
Iodine		5.25 lb	Soda Ash	4½a	5½ lb
Iodoform		4.75 lb	Bi Carb	7½a	8½ lb
Juniper Ber	7a	9 lb	Strych, Cry.		2.12 oz
Wood	2½a	3½ lb	Pulv		2.25 oz
Madder	12a	13 lb	Sugar Lead	22a	24 lb
Magnes. Cal	80a	1.00 lb	Turpen. Spts	52a	55 gal
Calc	1.30a	1.40 lb	Var., Cobalt	1.25a	4.00 gal
Manna, Flo.		60 lb	Copal	1.25a	2.00 gal
Morph. Sul.	3.70a	4.00 oz	Damar	1.00a	1.80 gal
Nit. silver		1.60 oz	Japan	85a	1.30 gal
Opium	8.60a	9.00 lb	Venet. Red	2½a	4½ lb
Pearl	11.50a	12.00 lb	Whiting	1½a	3½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 11, 1873.

Trade was reported rather quiet to day, although there was a fair amount of business done. Inquiry both for present and future delivery, and prices are fully sustained. Crude quoted at Parker at from 8¾c to $1 per bri., according to pipe line., equal to about 2¾@3¾c ℘ gallon delivered here. Refined on cars here, 10 cts. for eastern, and 10@11 for western shipment; delivered in Philadelphia. December is quoted at 13½; January, 13¾; February, 13¾, and 14 for February and March together.

Oil barrels firm but unchanged. Countries, $1.75; city make, $1.80—some of the brokers are asking $1.85, but as yet we have heard of no sales above $1.80.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Wormser, M. & Co.	John P. Logan	500
Citizens Ref. Co.	Tack Bros.	650
P. Weisenberger	Warden, F. & Co.	110
Livingstone Bros.	Warden, F. & Co	402
Lockhart & Frew	Corson & Collin	200
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co	1,700
Standard Oil Works	Warden, F. & Co.	660
Standard Oil Works	Warden, F. & Co.	304
Total		4,700

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Duncan	Standard O. W.	629
Duncan	American O. W.	397
Total		1,026

The Outlook for Corn.

A writer in the Chicago Tribune is of opinion that the corn crop this year will not exceed that of 1872, and that prices must rise. The farmers, it would appear, are disappointed at the way the corn "pans out." The number of hogs in Illinois is variously estimated at from 2,500,000 to 3,500,000 and these, with cattle, horses &c. will consume an enormous quantity of corn. The supplies at shipping points are estimated at 9,000,000 bushels less than in 1872. The crop in November, 1869, was calculated at 194,000,000 bushels, showing a reduction of thirty six million bushels, with a much larger market. In 1867, when prices were at the lowest, corn was exceedingly cheap, and not more than 30c was realized by the farmer. The price is now 6c at Chicago and 10c here, but the market is not inundated, as was prophesied. The demand promises to be large for Europe, while the uncertainty as to the ability of the railroads to bring in all the freight pressing upon them may reasonably be expected to stiffen rates. According to the figures published by the Bureau of Statistics, New York prices for the month of December, during the ten years past were as follows:

1861 62	65	1866 67	$1 13
1862 63	76¾	1867 68	98
1863 64	1 26	1868 69	1 13¾
1864 65	1 91¼	1869 70	1 15
1865 66	93	1870 71	75

It thus will be noticed that the quotations ruling to day are within a fraction of those current this time last year.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Cotton advanced to 16¾c. Flour firm; receipts 16,000 barrels; superfine western and State $6.90@6.40; good to choice $7.00@8.65; white wheat extra $8.65@9.10. Whisky firmer at 96c. Wheat more active; No 3 spring $1.04@1.06; No 2 Milwaukee $1.61; white Canada $1.75; amber Michigan $1.84½. Rye quiet at $1.06@1.10. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; western mixed in store 77@78½c; do afloat 78@79c. Oats decidedly firm; mixed western afloat 59@60c; do in store 57c. Eggs weak at 28@29c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet at 15½c. Sugar dull at 7¾@8¾c. Molasses firm at 65@70c. Rice quiet. Pork steady; new mess $14.50@14.62½; prime mess $12.50@12.75; prime $11.50@11.75; extra prime $10.50@10.75; old mess $13.50@13.75; new mess $14.75@15.00. Beef quiet and firm. Beef hams quiet at $20@21. Cut meats firmer; middles 7½@8c. Lard firmer at 9@9¼c. Butter in good demand at 28@37c. Lard dull at 9@9½c. Cheese firm at 13½c.

CHICAGO, December 11.—Flour unchanged; only local. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 spring $1.19; No 2, $1.13; cash or seller December, $1.16¼; seller January, $1.19¾; seller February, $1.22¾; No 3; rejected $1.06@1.09¾. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 at 34¾c cash or seller December; 35¾c seller January; 34¼c seller February; rejected 30½@31c. Oats dull and unsettled; No 2 36c cash; 30¼c seller January; rejected 29½@30c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 80c. Rye dull and unsettled; No 2 at 91c. Pork firm at $13.75@13.87½. Lard quiet and firm, $8.10@8.12½. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 6c; sides 7@7½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 8c; sides 9@9½c. Whisky firmer at 95@96c. Cheese firm at 13½c.

CHICAGO, December 11.—Flour unchanged; only local. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 spring $1.19; No 2, $1.13; cash or seller December, $1.16¼; seller January, $1.19¾; seller February, $1.22¾; No 3; rejected $1.06@1.09¾. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 at 34¾c cash or seller December; 35¾c seller January; 34¼c seller February; rejected 30½@31c. Oats dull and unsettled; No 2 36c cash; 30¼c seller January; rejected 29½@30c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 80c. Rye dull and unsettled; No 2 at 91c. Pork firm at $13.75@13.87½. Lard quiet and firm, $8.10@8.12½. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 6c; sides 7@7½c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 8c; sides 9@9½c. Whisky firmer at 95@96c. Cheese firm at 13½c.

CLEVELAND, December 11.—Wheat firm and held higher; No 1 red $1.40; No 2 do, $1.36; white Michigan 64c for 1d; 60c for No 2. Oats: No 1 State 46c; No 2, 47c; white 4c. Provisions quiet and easier at 12c for standard white in car lots.

LOUISVILLE, December 11.—Cotton steady at 16c. Hogs firm at $5.30. Pork nominal at $13.50. Bulk Meats firm; shoulders 6c; sides 7@7½c. Bacon firm. Corn 35c. Oats nominal. Wheat and flour quiet and uncanged. Whisky 93@94c.

OSWEGO, December 11.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.51. Corn quiet and firm. Barley quiet; upland Canada held at $1.60@1.65; Bay $1.67.

NASHVILLE, December 11.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky 93c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Beeves: to-day's receipts 1,700 head, making 2,800 for the last three days; against 2,100 for the same time last week; the weather was unfavorable to the dress beef trade, and the demand for beef was very moderate; good to prime steers were taken at somewhat lower prices, while inferior to fair lots ruled strong 4c lower; quality better than the average, with no very poor lots, and only a few premium steers; the extreme range was from 8c up to 12½c, with a few Christmas cattle at 13½c. Sheep and lambs: fresh receipts 7,500 head, making 12,000 for the last three days, against 7,940 for the same time last week; the supply was in excess of the demand, and interest was off about 40c; extreme range 4½@7c, with good lots at 6@6½c. Swine: arrivals 18,000 head, making 32,400 for three days, against 24,300 for the same time last week; market dull at 5@5½c for live hogs and 6@6¾c for dressed; sales of 1,000 head to Jacob Little; 1 car Ohio at 181 lbs average at $5.40.

BUFFALO, December 11.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 600; total for the week, 1,600; market dull for want of stock; prices about 25c off as compared with last week's quotations; yards of Cattle, Sheep and Lambs: receipts, including reported arrivals, 2,000; total for the week, 6,000; market closed firm; 5.25@5.50 for Canada sheep; Ohio sheep $4.50@4.75; all offerings unsold. Hogs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,500; total for the week, 12,200, against 27,200 for same time last week; market dull with a weaker feeling; sales 1,000 head at $5.30 yesterday's rates; buyers are holding off till more certain; Cattlemile hogs, averaging 180@200, at $4.25 @5.00.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 11.—There was a cheerful feeling in trade to-day, and a fair quantity of staple and fancy woolen goods changed hands. The season of Appeals and Indemnities and Auctions has reduced the prices to 11½c, and seconds of the same grades to 10c. Bleached shirtings and cotton flannels are in steady request and firm. Prints and worsted dress goods are in demand for the holiday trade. Fancy cassimeres and repellants are moderately active.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, B Schmidt & Co; 1 car g stone, F Alden; 2 bxs mdse, A C Hakewell & Co; 104 bris apples, J J Fetzle & Co; 50 bris do, Hamilton & Co; 100 bris flour, Shomaker & Co; 4 no o mess, D W Jencins; 3 do, J Miller & Sons; 5 bris oil, I M Pennock; 15 do, S H Hebbard & Son; 2 do, Hopley; 2 do, Tipps butter, Loh & C; 9 bris eggs and butter, A Barnett; 2 do cheese, Gretzlich & N; 35 sks barley, J Graham; 4 pkgs s butter, P Duff & Son; 24 bris apples, H J McCracken; 50 do flour, F W Jenkins; 3 do tallow, W Pascoe & Son; 5 barrels apples, Voigt M & Co; 6 bxs w glass, Knox & Co; 3 pkgs butter, A T Caldwell; 34 pkgs sundries, Head C & Co; 37 bris apples, B Fox & Co; 50 do bris, C A Wormcastle; 130 bags s corn, 29 do wheat, J Hoses; 4 hhds, 3 bxs tobacco, M Heyl; 4 do sundries, D McMillan & Co; 1 box goods, McGinley D & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. L. R. R.—286 bris flour 32 do, D Wallace; pigs lead 250 pigs lead, Harris & Co; 10 bxs candles 25 half do, B C & H Sawyer; 100 bris flour, B H Voskamp; 1 car earr corn, Hitchcock McC & Co; 5 bris whisky, M Ewen; 100 do flour, Adams & K; 5 half bbls tuttos tobacco, Curry & M; 125 sks feed, S L Clark; 1 car hay, L G Graff & Co; 1 do bran, W Cain; 14 bags s corn, 1 do oats, Riddle Son & Co; 1 car corn in sks, Scott & G; 2 bris tallow; 1 keg lard, 3 do s butter, Loh & C; 24 bdls hay racks, Behrns & J; 2 bxs mdse, Hamilton & Co; 3 do mdse, Scott & G; 2 pkgs bacon, Bahmer Bro & Co; 4 do 4 bris apples, W H Graff & Co; 100 do whisky, Gormley; 1 do hominy, Heimer Bro; 70 bxs cheese, P Duff & Son; 2 pkgs lard; 5 do butter, H Fox & Co; 25 bris h nuts, D McMillan & Co; 191 bxs cheese, Wm Orr & Co; 1 car hay, 1 do corn, Hitchcock McC & Co; 1 car shingles, J & W H Martin; 8 pkgs butter; 3 do 5 sacks, H Riddle Son & Co; 10 bris eggs, H Reas; 60 do flour, J H Oliver & Son; 15 bris do, H Myers & Co; 100 bris flour, Shomaker & Co; 800 do, owners; 100 do, B H Voskamp; 25 do b wines, J McCullough; 50 do spirits, Kaiser & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—55 sks oats, 354 do car corn, Adams & K; 3 cars wheat, Gilmore; 8 bxs 8 sh, J L Wyland; 30 bris oil cake, W H Irwin & Co; 1 butter, 1 box eggs, McFerren Bro; 3 do fish, W Boyd; 9 bris apples, H Herbert; 10 pcs c tops, C G McMillan & Co; 158 pcs terra cotta, Hamilton & Co; Pipe Co; 153 sks s stuff, Hack & S; 1 car flour feed Trimble & W; 26 bris apples, A Jones; poultry, J Bubler; 2 cars staves, H Cordier; 1 do hay, C Burton.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—3 cars 1 stone, Shoenberger B and Co. 3 do, Carnegie K and Co; 2 do soal, Pgh Gas Light Co; 1 do, A G R R; 1 do, Rogers and Co; 1 do lime, W J Baughman; 1 do ice, Chaut L I Co; 1 do staves, Dilworth P & Co; 1 do acid, Pgh Acid Works; 2 do bananas, Peoples Gas Co; 15 pcs castings, Reiseck Bro.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bituumn.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R.

J W Porter, m	12	Zug & Co, m	9
Nimick & Co, m	7		
Total	19		25

CL

NEW LISBON.

Trial of Irvin G. Porter for the Murder of his Two Little Children.

The Defense Attempting to Prove Hereditary Insanity in the Family.

NEW LISBON, O., December 10, 1873.
(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

The trial of Irvin G. Porter for the murder of his two little children in December last was called at one o'clock P. M. on the 8th inst., Judge Joseph Fraser presiding. M. K. Taggart, W. A. Nichols and J. R. Burns appeared on the part of the State, and P. A. Lauble, Wm. Anderson, and John M. Myers for the defence. Sheriff Morris escorted the prisoner into the Court room.

When the jury was called, the special venire of thirty-six summoned as jurors in the case were twice exhausted without the selection of the required number. Four special venires of twenty men each were entirely exhausted before the selection of a jury was completed.

At half past eleven A. M. the jury was sworn, and M. K. Taggart, Prosecuting Attorney for Columbiana county, opened the case in a brief but clear and concise manner, setting forth the nature of the offence of which the prisoner was charged, and stating what the prosecution expected to prove in the case.

The Court adjourned until one o'clock.

On the calling of the Court, P. A. Lauble stated the case for the defence in a clear and concise manner, not doubting but what the prisoner had committed the act of which he was charged, but that they expected to prove beyond a doubt that the criminal was at the time in a state of insanity to such a degree as to be entirely irresponsible for his acts; that the disease of insanity had been inherited, not only from the side, but from both father and mother; that they expected to show, as a cause of that insanity, that his family had been in the habit of marrying and intermarrying their relations; and that his grandfather and grandmother were first cousins.

Lydia Flickinger, sworn, said: I live three miles from Columbiana; am a daughter of Henry Flickinger; my age is eighteen; was living at my father's at the time Minnie E. and Adaline Porter were killed; I know Irvin G. Porter; his wife is my sister; they had three children; two were living at the time of this occurrence; they were living at father's about a year; lived near Columbiana previous to their moving to our house; Porter did not live there all the time; they lived in the same house with us and ate at the same table; I was there at the time the murder was committed; it occurred about nine o'clock; we had had our breakfast; saw Porter come down stairs; he commenced cracking nuts with a hatchet; continued so about a quarter of an hour; he did not talk much; Jacob had nuts there; Minnie came there, and Jacob filled her hands with burrachs; she went into the room to eat them; I did not see what part of the room; Irb said something; got his hatchet pretty dull; Jacob said, "Yes, he had;" Porter was looking at the hatchet; he did not say anything more; he spit on his hand and moved it along the handle, and then went into the room right away—into the room where Minnie was; he told Minnie hands to shut the door; he was in the room; I did not see him; he said now "Shut the door;" she said, "It is shut, papa;" was in the room about four minutes; I heard her make a pitiful cry; did not hear the door open and shut; heard the cry in less than a minute; he opened the door, came out, and got Adaline; I saw Minnie lying on the floor; Adam Porter took Adaline; she was between the room door and the door which he took next to that; had his hatchet in his hand; saw blood on it; Adaline was with us in the kitchen; he took hold of her arm and pulled her into the room; I ran out of the house into the yard; he had taken hold of Minnie when she was taking her into the room when I ran out; he pulled her in rapidly; I next saw him at the gate; he started up the road, west, towards Columbiana; met saw him near Adam Blum's, walking not very fast; said nothing to him after I went out of the house; went into the house; saw the children there; Jacob went with me into the house; Mrs. Porter was up stairs; I was out when she came down; I saw her go up to make the bed; he had not come down when she went up; I had not seen Mrs. Porter after I went out; as I went into the house she came out; I went into the kitchen, and then into the room; the door was about one-third open; I saw the children were killed; were lying on the floor; both cut in the head; saw much blood there; the oldest was about three years old, and the youngest about two.

Cross examined—Am eighteen years old; the door opened towards the road; the stairway goes up out of the kitchen; I saw just her head when the door opened, father and mother were not at home; mother left home two days before father left that morning; Porter was there all month; went to spelling school at Hunstown school house the evening before; he did not eat breakfast with us that morning; he came down stairs when we were cracking nuts; he cracked about ten minutes; ate what he cracked; there is a bed in the room, in which my brother Joshua sleeps; Joshua had gone up to Wirt's about ten minutes before; I did not see him put the hatchet in the wood box; it was afterwards found there; I do not know that I heard Mrs. Porter ask him what he had done; after he left the house I came around to the door; met Mrs. Porter; Irb was walking up the road.

Jacob Henry Flickinger, sworn—I am a brother of Mrs. Porter, was at the house when the murder was committed; I do not remember just how long since Porter married my sister; I was at home the night before Porter was there; they lived three miles from my house; before the murder; kept house before that; I slept up stairs in a room with Mr. and Mrs. Porter; I got up first; next Mrs. Porter and the children came down; we had breakfast before she came down; after breakfast I went out to feed; when I came in he was standing in the kitchen; I did not see his wife; saw her go up stairs; was cracking nuts; I commenced to crack first; he commenced in five or ten minutes; he cracked with his hatchet; when he came down stairs I was cracking, he commenced immediately after coming down stairs; cracked five or ten minutes, cracking on an iron which was on my lap; his children were in the kitchen; he said Joshua had got his hatchet very dull; the oldest went in the room; the door was open; he followed in, spit on his hand, and rubbed up and down the hatchet handle; then went into the room right away; she had been in the room but a few minutes; he told her to go and shut the door; she said, "Now, papa, the door is shut;" saw her lying on the floor in the room when he opened the door; saw blood right by her; he pulled Adaline into the room; took her by the arm and pulled her in a little rough and pretty fast; I went out; I and my sister went to east end of the house; Mrs. Porter was up stairs; my brothers, John and Solomon, were in the kitchen; saw him come from the door to the gate and go out and up the road; he did no go very fast; his hatchet in his hand; he had done; he said I will have done what I wanted to do this long time—it is now done and cannot be helped;" Susan Porter went in first; sister and I went next; saw the children lying there; went out and alarmed the neighbors; the one had three and the other two cuts.

Cross-examined—Was not before a Justice of the Peace; Lydia was up before I was; I ate breakfast with her; my little brother also first noticed Irb when I came in from feeding; when Porter came out after Adeline she was walking past the door; he took her arm and pulled her into the room.

The attorneys for the defence here read the testimony of this witness before the Coroner's jury, which did not differ in the main from the above.

Dr. A. C. Yingling, sworn—Was a member of the coroner's jury in December last; made an examination of the wounds; there were three wounds on the head of the oldest one about two and a half inches long and one inch deep, running in a direction line between the ears and across the head; the other two across the back part of the head; either of them would have produced almost instant death; the younger child had two cuts on the top of the head, in the shape of a letter V, and each cut, being about two inches deep and the full length of the hatchet blade, would also produce instant death.

Reuben Knepsy, sworn—Resides in Fairfield township, about one hundred yards east of Mr. Flickinger's, where the murder was committed; was at the house in not more than ten or fifteen minutes after it occurred; heard some one hallo at Flickinger's; ran over; saw Porter going up the road towards Columbiana, walking at a good speed, about two hundred yards distant; went into the house, saw one of the children; supposed it was dead; went back to my barn for a horse and followed to Columbiana; it was about 4¾ o'clock.

Cross-examined—When I got to the house I saw Mrs. Porter, Lydia and Jacob Flickinger.

Joshua Flickinger, sworn—Am a brother of Mrs. Porter; was living at father's at the time the murder was committed; was at home that morning; left there a few minutes before; when I left he was standing by the side of brother Jacob, cracking nuts; next saw Porter coming up the road at a rapid gait; saw him pass John Wirt; went back soon after; saw his children on the bed; they had taken them up off the floor.

Cross-examined—Went to Henry Koch's wagon shop, half a mile east; came back.

The prosecution here rested their case.

Mrs. S. S. Gordon, for the defence, was called, and being sworn, said: Live in Warren; have lived there twenty eight years; am a first cousin of the defendant; was acquainted with Hannah Hine; she was a cousin of the defendant; I remember her as long as I can remember any one; she was a cousin on his mother's side; she resided in Lordstown first, then moved to Warren; died some time after in Kilgore, Carroll county; she was melancholy for three or four months.

The counsel for the State here objected to the testimony, on the ground that the evidence of hereditary insanity in a relative so distant was entirely too remote.

The objection was overruled.

After that she became raving; tried to drown herself and kill her child; they sent for me to take care of her child; she became raving soon after I got there; saw her when I got there; have been there when she was raving; was there when she was taken to the Newburgh asylum; think she was at Newburgh about seven or eight weeks; when she returned she was cured; she was weak afterwards; never fully recovered her health.

Cross examined—I am a cousin on my father's side; my father and his mother were brother and sister.

Mrs. VanWormer, sworn, said: I reside in Warren, Ohio; lived there about thirty years; was acquainted with Hannah Hine; knew her four years; she was melancholy several months; then got raving crazy seven weeks before she was taken to Newburgh; saw her every day while in this condition; she was in the asylum about two months.

Cross-examined—She moved from there to Carroll county,

Mrs. Boyd, sworn—Live in Warren; know Hannah Hine; after she came back from Newburgh she was all right in her mind.

Cross-examined—Took crazy when a babe, when two days old.

Albert Butterfield, sworn.—Live in Warren; lived there for twenty years; am first cousin; his mother and my mother were sisters; was acquainted with Hannah Hine; knew her as Mrs. Anderson; she was insane; saw her trying to tear her clothes and bed clothes; she was away at Newburgh about two months; saw her after she returned; had bad health, though her mind was good; was acquainted with the prisoner's mother, Susan Porter; her name before marriage was Gordon; the last time I saw her was in 1862; she came to my house; she was very uneasy; did not sit down long at a time; walked about; after we retired she came to our room and rapidly said we must not be alarmed if we heard her, as she was in the habit of walking in her sleep; she stayed until after breakfast; there was no light in the room when she came to our room.

Cross-examined—Hannah Hine was in the asylum in 1872; died about a year after; Susan Porter was an aged lady when I last saw her; heard that they were embarrassed financially.

The Court adjourned until 8 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fog in London.

LONDON, December 11.—The dense fog which set in on Tuesday continues, affecting the business of the city and the navigation of the Thames. No vessels have arrived in two days. The fog has caused the cattle show in Agricultural Hall to be a failure. Some of the animals have died, and the owners are withdrawing others. The fog covers an area of about fifty square miles, London being the centre.

Press Comments on Bazaine's Conviction

The *Times* says that Marshal Bazaine is justly convicted.

The *Telegraph* considers him a sacrifice to national vanity.

The *News* hopes that as the evidence was very conflicting, his sentence should be commuted to perpetual exile or imprisonment.

MEXICO.

Restrictions on Trade Removed.

MATAMORAS, December 11.—Telegrams from the City of Mexico to-day state that the federal Government has ordered the restrictions which have recently been placed on merchandise imported into the Zone Libere to be taken off. This restores the right of merchants to dispatch merchandise to any of the towns within the Zone Libere without the payment of any duty. For more than a year past the trade within the Zone Libere, duty free, has been confined to the port at which the merchandise was entered. The restoration of the right to dispatch goods from the port of entry to any point in the Zone Libere without duty will revive trade on this frontier, which has been languishing under the restrictions just removed.

SPAIN.

Another Carlist Victory.

BAYONNE, December 11.—The Carlist Junta announces another victory over the Government troops. One Republican General is reported wounded and a number of officers killed, including several colonels.

Commander of the Troops Before Cartagena.

MADRID, December 11.—Lopez Dominique has accepted the command of the Government forces before Cartagena.

FRANCE.

Bazaine in Prison.

PARIS, December 11.—Soon after judgment was pronounced against Bazaine last evening, he requested that his son be allowed to visit him in prison. He refused to avail himself of the right of appeal.

The Ville du Havre Disaster.

PARIS, December 11.—Captain Surmont publishes a card indignantly denying the charges that himself and the other officers of the Ville du Havre showed cowardice at the time of the disaster.

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Greece, at New York.

Pittsburgh Female College—Entertainment—Opening of Winter Term.

The present term of the Pittsburgh Female College is just closing. The examinations commenced Monday, and will close to-day. A delightful literary and musical entertainment will be given in the college chapel this evening. The doors will open at 7, and the performance commence at 7:30. The Winter term will commence on next Monday morning. Immediate application should be made by those who desire to enter. We learn that several new teachers will be added to the already large faculty; but of this, and other matters, announcement will be made in due time. We only now congratulate all concerned on the vigor and success of this excellent institution.

Third Ward, Allegheny—Citizens' Meeting Re-Weighs.

The citizens of the second precinct of the Third ward, of Allegheny city, feeling somewhat aggrieved at what has been said in regard to the alleged irregularities in their manner of conducting the election and counting the ballots, have called a citizens' meeting to be held this evening in the Chestnut street school house, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the matter, and give expression to their sentiments and opinions. It has already been stated that the election officers claimed that everything was managed fairly and honestly, and no partiality shown toward any one, the late hour of ascertaining the result being ascribed to the want of knowledge on the part of the members of the election board. It is expected that quite a large meeting will be held to night.

Suit for $500,000 Damages.

In Chicago, an important suit has been instituted in the United States Court by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, against John R. Sherman, Archibald M. Allerton, Samuel W. Allerton and Joseph McPherson to recover $500,000 damages. The action is founded on an alleged breach of contract, by which the defendants, all of whom are interested in the Chicago stock yard, of which Sherman is manager, were bound to use their influence in securing business for the East Liberty stock yards at Pittsburgh, to be handed over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The railroad company claims that the defendants have used their influence in favor of other roads, and seeks redress. The suit has caused much excitement in stock circles in Chicago, and will probably occupy the Court for several weeks. Six of the leading lawyers of Chicago are engaged in it.

PHI KAPPA PI.

Literary Entertainment Last Evening.

The spacious hall of the Pittsburgh High School was crowded last evening to witness the select entertainment given by the Phi Kappi Pi Literary Society connected with the institution, and never has a performance of this character taken place wherein the participants acquitted themselves in so admirable a manner and elicited so universal applause from a large audience as on this occasion. The various orations, essays, declamations, select reading, debate, music, singing, valedictory and inaugural—and the rendering of the same—were such as to reflect the highest credit equally upon the faculty of the school and the scholars. For the information of those who missed this rare treat we append the order of exercises:

Music—Piano.....Charles Squier.
Essay—"The Folly of Trying to Please Every One".....Miss Ruth Ida Nesom.
Select Reading—Lochiel's Warning.....Miss Mollie P. Squier.
Music—Piano and Violin [Concertante].....Misses Cargo and Perkins.
Oration—"Equality of Man".....A. C. Hoyer.
Essay—"The Accord in the Bud".....Miss Cramer G. Reed.
Declamation—"The Cursed Regicide".....George M. Smith.
Oration—"The Constitution of Pennsylvania".....David L. Fleming, Jr.
Debate—"Is Official Corruption on the Increase?"
{Affirmative—Robert Magee and Miss Anne Miller.
{Negative—Miss Laura L. Allen and Geo. S. Davison.
Music—Piano and Singing.....
.....Miss Parkins and Miss Cargo.
Valedictory—Re-inaugural Presidential Address of U. S. Grant.....Miss Lizzie Allen.
Inaugural—By President-elect.....George S. Davison.
Music—Piano.....Charles Squier.

Y. M. C. A.

Lecture by Rev. F. A. Noble.

Rev. F. A. Noble delivered an interesting and instructive lecture, last evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association, on the Conditions of Thinking, or the best condition for securing the highest results of Thought.

The first requisite was good bodily health—a sound physical basis. A student should avoid the tendencies of a sedentary life, and take special care to cultivate healthful conditions. A pure life is necessary to develop pure thought. Disease fetters the mind and colors its productions. The men who carve their thought upon their age are men of sound and strong bodies—like Beecher, Spurgeon, Christopher North, De Quincy, Agassiz and John Stuart Mills.

The second requisite was a sense of Responsibility or Duty. Most men need motives to waken them out of inactivity and stimulate them to their highest possibilities. Those in greatest need of this condition are the men of "one talent," who excuse their mental inactivity by the plea that their little is not needed and will not be missed.

Another condition was Sincerity. Honesty not only the best, but the *only* policy in thinking. One must be thoroughly loyal to truth, however it may lead him.—*Sat jugicia*, &c. Conscience is an essential quality of all great souls.

Still another requisite was Knowledge, the mastery of facts. Cultivate observation. The habit of having things occur just when you are at hand is a knack that is very desirable. Dickens possessed it in a remarkable degree.

The last condition which the lecturer presented was Reflection. Take periods of introspection, for chewing the mental cud. Open the doors and windows of the soul and let nature breathe in upon you. Let the mind for brief periods lie fallow, to be enriched by influence from without, and thus the facts gathered will become digested and assimilated for use.

The lecturer gave some fine quotations, mostly in poetry, illustrating his points and emphasizing the truths sustained in them.

The hall at the Association Rooms was well filled by an intelligent audience, mostly of young men, who were delighted, both with the solid matter presented and with the smooth flowing diction of the speaker.

For Caramel's French Candies and Fruits, glacés, go to Kinder Blair's, No. 62 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

Dont fail to call at Macrum & Carlisle's, on 5th ave., and secure some of the bargains now offered. This is no humbug, as a change of firm takes place Feby 1st, and goods must be sold.

For the finest assortment of imported French Fancy Boxes and Trimmings for Christmas Trees, go to Kinder Blair's, No. 62 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

Positive reductions of 20 to 50 per cent. through all the stock, at Macrum & Carlisle's closing sales. Change of firm February 1st—goods must be sold.

All Candies manufactured and sold at Kinder Blair's, No. 62 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny, are warranted as strictly pure and contain no injurious coloring matter.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

A Good Attendance of Members—Plenty of Business put through—New in Select and Old in Common—The Years Work Almost Finished—Resolution for an Adjourned Meeting—Reports of Committees.

The last regular meeting of Allegheny Councils for 1873 was held last night and as will be observed a large amount of old and unfinished business was transacted. Mr. Ackley offered a resolution in Common Council providing for an adjourned meeting on the 30th inst, to hear the annual reports of the Committees.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

After this branch had been called to order the following members at roll call answered present. Messrs. Bellstein, Cochran, Day, Gault, Heagy, Huckestine, Hartman, Megraw, Moul, Onsler, J. C. Patterson, Alexander Patterson, Riverman, Riddle, Richardson, Schoyer, Smith, Stuart; Sweeney and President McBrier.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was, on motion, dispensed with.

Mr. COCHRAN, a remonstrance against the approval of the report of the viewers, on the opening of California avenue. Referred.

The chairman read a communication from executors of the estate of Samuel Black, relative to reduction of sewer assessment. Referred.

He also read the report of the Committee on Apportionment. They reported the number of Common Councilmen each ward was entitled to. Received and ordered to be filed.

Also read the resignation of Mr. Joseph Kirkpatrick as a member of Select Council from the Sixth ward.

The motion received, and the Mayor instructed to issue his proclamation for the election of one person to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the report of the Controller, showing the expenditures of the city for the past month, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Salaries	$2,230 12
3. Fire Engines	3,553 37
5. Streets	3,825 68
6. Wharves and Landings	236 58
7. Surveys	115 93
8. Police	3,482 23
9. Contingent Fund	123 33
11. Water Works	5,256 96
13. Gas	310 46
16. City Property	930 06
17. Health	46 00
Total	$20,110 72

Report received and the several bills ordered to be paid.

Mr. Hackestine, by permission, presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Wharves and Landings to employ all those men, who are able to work, who apply at the office of the Directors of the Poor for relief, and whom must be relieved. He stated that if the city must keep these people, these men may as well earn what they get by doing work for the city.

Mr. SMITH couldn't see where the money was to come from to support these people, and moved that the resolution be referred to the Finance Committee to see how the funds can be raised, and what work could be found for these people to do. Carried.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the report of the Finance Committee. They recommended that the petition of David Ingram and Mrs. M. Wood for relief from excessive sewer assessment be referred to the Street Committee for them to devise a plan for their relief. They reported a resolution authorizing the Controller to pay $1,100 Bernard Gray, and also give him a voucher for $1,038 84 more, payable six months after date, that amount being due Mr. Gray for grading and paving done for the city.

A resolution accompanied the report authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $20,000 for the purpose of paying the interest on the city bonds, which falls due on the first of January. Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON presented the report of viewers on opening of an alley between Ridge and Lincoln avenues. Ordered to be filed in the Engineer's office.

Also report of viewers on opening of Lowrie street. Confirmed.

Report of viewers on opening of Kerr street. Referred back to Street Committee.

Report of viewers on opening of English alley.

Mr. SMITH presented a communication from Mrs. McFarland remonstrating against the confirmation of the report and asking that a new view be made.

Mr. HUCKESTINE moved that the report of viewers and the communication be referred to the Street Committee, with instructions to prepare an ordinance appointing new viewers. Carried.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON submitted the report of the Street Committee. They submit a resolution authorizing the tranfer of $5,500 to their appropriation.

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

The following papers accompanied the report: Ordinance repealing ordinance for sewer on Manhattan street; laid over. A draft of an act of Assembly authorizing the levying of an assessment for the building of the bridge on Lowrie street, across Baltne street, upon the property benefitted by it. Approved.

Mr. HUCKESTINE presented the report of the Survey Committee. They submitt a resolution giving the consent of Councils to the vacation of a portion of Perry screet, a strip of property left in front of Val. Peterain by the re-location of Perry street. Report received and resolution adopted.

The committee submitted an ordinance for opening Perrysville avenue from Carroll street to the new city line. Passed finally.

Also an ordinance for opening of Federal lane to a width of fifty feet from Duncan's south line to its intersection with Perrysville avenue. Passed finally.

Mr. A. PATTERSON presented the report of the Committee on City Property. They submitted a resolution authorizing the Controller to pay $10,000 from contingent fund to their appropriation. Also a resolution authorizing the Committee to advertise for proposals for heating the City Buildings by steam. Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. MOUL, by permission, presented an ordinance authorizing Messrs. Herchenrother and Eckert to erect a one story frame building on East street, Seventh ward. Passed.

Mr. SWEENY, an ordinance repealing ordinance for opening of Preble avenue from Wilkins street to Sands alley. After considerable discussion the ordinance was voted down.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, an ordinance fixing the salary of the clerk to the committees at $1,000 per annum, after January 1st, 1874. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SMITH, a resolution directing the Street Committee to consider the propriety of reporting a draft of an Act of Assembly, looking to the purchase of the various turnpike roads within the city limits, and assess the cost upon the property holders benefited. Adopted.

Mr. RICHARDSON called up the ordinance for opening of extension of Beaver avenue, which had been laid over at a previous meeting.

After considerable discussion the ayes and nays were called on the passage of the ordinance. The result was as follws: yeas, 10; nays, 8.

So the ordinance was passed, and on motion Councils adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order by the Chairman at the usual hour. The following members answered present at roll call: Messrs. Ackley, Brown, Beinecke, Bown, Cooke, Cochran, Eberhardt, Graham, Hunker, Hastings, Kreps, Klicker, Lautner, Moozer, McNeill, McChesney, Price, Rigby, Stedeford, Strouse, Snaman, Schmitt, Seiling, Voegtly, Wettach, Walter, Weaver and President Slack.

The minutes of the last meeting were partially read, when, on motion of Mr. Graham, the further reading was dispensed with.

Petitions, remonstrances, &c., being called for under the rules, Mr. Snaman presented a remonstrance against the erection of the butchers' rendering establishment on East street. Referred to the Health Committee.

The following old and unfinished business from Select Council was taken up: Report of Survey Committee relative to the extension of Beaver avenue, &c. Action of S. C. concurred in. The following ordinances accompanying it were acted upon. Ordinance for opening and widening of Fine street, on Spring Hill. Action of S. C. concurred and ordinance passed. Ordinance for opening of Milroy avenue, from Saw Mill Valley Plank Road to Perrysville Plank road. Action of S. C. concurred in, and ordinance passed finally. Ordinance for opening of Prospect street as per plan. Passed in S. C. Concurred in. Ordinance for opening, widening and straightening of Illn street. Passed in S. C. Concurred in. Ordinance changing name of road now known as the Beaver road, to McClure avenue. Passed in S. C. Concurred in. Report of the Street Committee. In S. C. Nov. 25th, read and resolutions referred to City Solicitor in connection with Finance Committee. Concurred in. Ordinance for grading a portion of Vinal street. In S. C. passed. Mr. VOEGTLY moved to amend so that the street be graded its entire length. Amendment adopted, and ordinance as amended passed finally. Ten ayes and nays having been demanded by Mr. EBERHARDT, the vote was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ackley, Brown, Beinecke, Bown, Cooke, Cochran, Hastings, Kreps, Klicker, Lautner, Moozer, McNeill, McChesney, Stedeford, Strouse, Snaman, Schmitt, Voegtly, Wettach, Weaver—20.

Noys—Messrs. Eberhardt, Graham, Walter, and President Slack—4.

Ordinance for construction of a plank walk on Charles street. In S. C. passed. Concurred in.

Ordinance governing South avenue, making it unlawful to remove any sand or gravel therefrom. In S. C. passed. Concurred in.

Report of Committee on Railroads. In S. C. read and accepted. Concurred in.

Ordinance supplementary to an ordinance entitled "Railroads." Passed in S. C. Concurred in.

Ordinance prohibiting persons other than employes from riding on cars other than regular passenger cars.

Mr. COCHRAN moved to amend by striking out the word "persons" and inserting "boys under fifteen years of age."

Mr. RIGBY said that the ordinance had been prepared by the Solicitor of the road.

Mr. HASTINGS thought it was a great privilege to men living at the outer depot to ride to their work, a long distance, and if the ordinance was passed they could be brought before the Mayor and fined, which he considered would be wrong.

Mr. PRICE said that the citizens considered the ordinance just what is wanted as it would prevent their boys from riding on the cars and incurring danger of being killed.

Mr. KREPS moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

The question recurring on Mr. Cochran's amendment it was adopted and the ordinance passed finally.

Ordinance changing place of holding elections in the Tenth ward. Passed in C. C., November 13. Non concurred in by S. C., November 25. Laid over temporarily.

Resolution to compel contractor to put the Perry street sewer in its proper place and course. Laid on the table.

Remonstrance against view of Preble avenue. Action of S. C. concurred in and referred to Survey Committee.

Petition for widening of Hopkins alley. Action of S. C. concurred in and referred to Committee on Surveys.

Resolution instructing the Mayor to enforce ordinance relative to the speed of trains and blowing of whistles. Passed in S. C. Concurred in.

Resolution for gas lamp. Action of S. C. concurred in and referred to the Street Committee.

Resolution for repaving Beaver avenue in the Eleventh ward. In S. C. referred to Street Committee. Concurred in.

Report of Street Committee of November 13th. Action of S. C. concurred in.

Report of the City Controller for November. Concurred in.

Mr. ACKLEY, resolution for plank sidewalk on Perrysville Plank Road, instructing the Street Commissioner to have it replaced without delay. Adopted.

Also resolution relative to holding an adjourned meeting of Councils on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to hear annual reports of committees. Adopted.

Mr. W. P. PRICE presented the report of the Committee on Wooden Buildings, reporting favorably on petition of C. Coleman & Son, for permission to erect a frame wagon factory; also to the petition of John Herchenrother and John A. Eckert for permission to erect a frame building on East street. The report was received and filed and ordinances granting the privileges asked for were passed.

Mr. BROWN presented the report of the Gas Committee, which was received and filed.

A resolution instructing the Controller to transfer $4,000 from No. 9, contingent fund, and place it to the credit of No. 3, Gas, was passed, also resolutions authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant in favor of the trustees of the M. E. Church in the Ninth Ward for fifty dollars, and instructing the Superintendent of the Water Works to erect posts and place gas lamps at different points.

Mr. MCNEILL, resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to repair the sidewalk on Ohio street as soon as possible. Adopted.

Mr. COOKE, presented the report of the Committee on Markets. The expenditures are given as follows:

D. Scoggs, Clerk of Markets	$1,281 45
D. J. Boden, Second ward Scales	471 70
G. B. McNulty, Diamond Scales	288 28
Total	$2,041 28

The report was received and filed, and a resolution authorizing a warrant in favor of James McAfee for $50 for painting the office of the Market clerk was passed.

Mr. KREPS, resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to repair that portion of Chartiers street now used by the Saw Mill Run Ferry. Adopted.

The following Select Council business was acted upon:

Confirmation of the view of Preble avenue. In S. C. Nov. 13, confirmed. Concurred in.

Report of Finance Committee. In S. C. received and resolutions accompanying it adopted. Concurred in.

Report of Survey Committee. Action of S. C. concurred in and the following ordinances adopted: Ordinance for opening and widening of Perrysville avenue, from Carroll street to the new city line. Ordinance for the opening and widening of Federal lane, from R. Duncan's south line to the intersection of the Perrysville road.

Report of the Street Committee. Read and received, and the action of Select Council on the business accompanying it concurred in.

Report of Committee on City Property. Received and the resolutions adopted except the one providing for the advertising for proposals for heaters for the city building, which was referred back to the Committee.

Remonstrance against California avenue. In S. C. referred. Concurred in.

Petition for abatement of assessment on Sandusky street and McKirdy's alley sewer. In S. C. referred to Finance Committee. Concurred in.

Resolution instructing the Committee on Wharves and Landings to give employment to the worthy needy, who have applied to the Poor Directors for assistance. In S. C. referred to Committee on Finance. Concurred in.

All the following business from S. C. was concurred in except as otherwise noted: Report of the Committee on apportionment. Viewers' report on Lowry street. Viewers report on alley between Ridge and Lincoln avenue. Profile of Prospect street, Seventh ward. Profile of Peach alley. Report of viewers on Wilson avenue. Viewers' report on California avenue.

Mr. KLICKER, resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to put a gutter drop in front of Water Works on River avenue, in the Eighth ward. Passed.

On motion adjourned.

"Place Your Money Where it Will do the Most Good."

If you are in the city and wish to remain over night, or to get a single meal, or to board permanently, you cannot leave your money any place where it will do yourself and others more good than at the Bethel and Young Mens' Home. It will do you good because you can get more comforts and good living for the same money than you can get elsewhere. For instance, you get breakfast or supper for 25 cents, dinner at 30 to 40 cents, and lodging at 40 to 50 cents—all good enough for anybody. Or you can board permanently at from $5.00 to $7.50 per week. Then what profit remains to the Home after keeping you, instead of being invested in houses or lands, is expended in feeding destitute and lodging the homeless, and this is how you place your money to do the most good to others.

The report of the Home for the last month (November) shows 9 769 free meals have been given to 1,384 destitute persons, and 6,610 free lodgings have been furnished to the same class during that time.

We clip from the *Ohio Valley News* the following very just tribute to the practical uses of the Bethel and Young Men's Home as illustrated from day to day:

A GOOD STOPPING PLACE.

If any of our readers have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, and should desire accommodations in the way of boarding and lodging we would recommend them to the Young Men's Home, situated on Duquesne Way, between 8th and 9th streets. It deserves the patronage of the public, not only because it gives as good rooms and boarding for about one-half the money of first-class hotels, but because it has an object in view that is noble and worthy. It has a department connected with the main building, in which it gives lodging and boarding to the destitute and homeless, and where they are taught self employment. We are informed by Rev. W. Long, the Superintendent, that over 5,000 free meals were dispensed each month, besides lodging was found for hundreds. The expenses of the institute are met by the profits of the boarding department. We hope that all our friends who have a desire to help fallen and suffering humanity, will patronize the Young Men's Home in Pittsburgh, while in that city. Go and look through the establishment it any rate; it will amply repay the time spent; besides, you will find Rev. W. Long, the Superintendent, an accommodating gentleman, and ever ready to give any desired information

ART SUFFERS FROM THE PANIC.

Enforced Reduction of Prices of Engravings.

Messrs. Boyd & Murray have received from New York, on consignment, a large selection of steelengravings of very excellent design and execution, both American and imported, which will be on sale for one month at greatly reduced prices, because the publishers *must* sell. The firm has, also, a large stock of fine looking-glasses, frames, chromos and oil paintings, at equally reduced prices. All interested are invited to call and inspect goods and learn prices at No. 58 Fifth avenue.

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MARRIED.

KNOX—MILLER—On Wednesday, December 10, 1873, at the residence of A. G. Miller, Esq., Port Perry, Pa., by Rev. J. M. Hastings, of Wooster, Ohio, Dr. WM. F. KNOX, of McKeesport, to Miss MARY P. MILLER, of Port Perry. No cards.

DIED.

FLEISHMAN—On Thursday morning, at 7½ o'clock, LOUIS FLEISHMAN, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, Hiland avenue, fourth door above Station street, East Liberty, at 1 o'clock P. M., TO-DAY. Interment private. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STERRITT—On Wednesday, December 10, 1873, at 4 P. M., LIZZIE ELLISON, infant daughter of William H. and Jennie M. Sterritt, at 52 Beech street, Allegheny, aged 15 months and 15 days.

FUNERAL THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

THE COOK ROOM OF THE BODY.

The food that has been cooked in the kitchen must be re-cooked in the stomach before it can be applied to the nourishment of the body. As a means of facilitating this second cooking, in cases where the process is slowly and imperfectly performed, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is invaluable. It promotes the generation of heat in the living laboratory in which the crude materials for building up and recruiting the human frame are turned into convertible aliment. But this is not all. It acts beneficially upon the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, upon the liver, which produces that natural [illegible] the bile, upon the vessels which receive the [illegible]ed, and upon the absorbents which conduct [illegible]sitive organs into the channels of circulation. [illegible]portion of this complex machinery is out of order [illegible]stitters will set it right, thus promoting vigorous [illegible]estion, healthy secretion, and the production of pure, rich, life-sustaining blood.

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